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BOMB REPORTED DEACTIVATED IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

PY270002 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2322 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (TELAM)--It was reported tonight that a bomb of regular power placed inside an abandoned automobile left in front of the U.S. Embassy in this capital was deactivated this afternoon by the explosives brigade of the federal police. The bomb was placed inside a Peugeot parked on Cervino and Colombia Streets, near the U.S. Embassy.

INCIDENTS REPORTED AFFECTING RELATIONS WITH CHILE

Navy Seizes Chilean Trawler

PY271717 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1628 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (TELAM)--In connection with the seizure and subsequent towing to an Argentine port of the Chilean fishing boat Mino, engaged in illegal operations in Argentine jurisdictional waters, the Argentine Navy this afternoon issued a communique giving details about the place where the ship was seized, the load it was carrying and the crew. This is the text of the communique.

"The commander of the Argentine Navy reports that the Chilean fishing boat Mino captured in Argentine jurisdictional waters while engaged in illegal fishing operations, was commanded by a Chilean captain, Manuel Duran Silva, and a Spanish fishing expert, Maximo Salemeterio Perez, and was carrying a crew of 26 Chileans and 37 Spaniards.

The ship was carrying 450 tons of fish and 135 tons of flour. It was scheduled to arrive in Punta Arenas on 31 October at the end of its fishing operations. The ship left Punta Arenas on 23 August. When it was captured, while using drag nets in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, its position was 52° 30" south and 60° 34" west. The ship Mino is being towed to an Argentine port for appropriate legal action and is escorted by the destroyer Rosales.

Boat Escorted Into Port

PY282256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM)--The Chilean fishing boat Mino, which was fishing illegally in Argentine jurisdictional waters, was handed over to the naval prefecture in Puerto Deseado this afternoon for investigation. In this connection, naval headquarters has released communique No 4, which says:

Naval headquarters reports that the Chilean fishing boat Mino was handed over to the naval prefecture in Puerto Deseado at 1705 today for an investigation of the illegal fishing operations it carried out in Argentine waters. The fishing boat was escroted by the destroyer Ara Rosales. They had originally taken a course for Rio Gallegos but later changed it for Puerto Deseado for meteorological reasons. After this has been accomplished, the destroyer Ara Rosales will return to sea to continue activities ordered by the naval operations command.

Chilean Army Officers Detained

PY261731 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1532 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 26 Sep (TELAM)--Two officers of the Chilean Army have been detained by police forces on the outskirts of the city of Comandante Luis Piedrabuena, on national route No 3, some 260 km north of this city. They were caught at 0330 last Wednesday taking pictures with Soviet-made, high-precision cameras. The building of the 11th Artillery Group is being constructed in that area.

The Chilean officers were identified as Lt Ismael Aranada Pazo, who serves in the telecommunications branch of the Aisen Brigade, at Coyahique, and 2d Lt Ricardo Bravo Carreno, of the 14th Aisen Infantry Regiment at Coyahique.

Both officers entered the country at border marked No 45 and after staying for 2 days in Comodoro Rivadavia continued their trip to the city of Caleta Olivia and later toward the south of the country, heading for Rio Gallegos. Upon entering Argentine territory they declared their desire to visit Comodoro Rivadavia and return again to Chile. In Comodoro Rivadavia, they changed their course and decided to head for Rio Gallegos and then continue to Rio Turbio, having as their final destination the city of Puerto Matales, Chiles.

Upon being caught at 0330 in the morning taking pictures near the 11th Artillery Group and after not being able to give valid answers to the questions of the police agent assigned to the post of Isla Pavon, they were detained. The police agent stated that he was alerted to the presence of the Chilean officers by the flash bulbs of the camera.

Aranda Pozo and Bravo Carreno are being held at the 15th penitentiary unit in Rio Gallegos, and the case is in the hands of Federal Judge Federico Manuel Pinto Kramer. They could be charged with violating the national security law.

ARGENTINE, CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS RELATIONS

PY271921 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1156 GMT 27 Sep 80

[By correspondent Luis Alberto Cousillas]

[Excerpt] United Nations, 27 Sep (NA)--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor has said that he met with his Chilean colleague Rene Rojas Galdemes and that they had agreed to make "the greatest effort" to facilitate the task of Pope John Paul II "in reaching an acceptable solution" as a mediator in the southern conflict between their countries.

Pastor also said that they had also agreed on the need to avoid incidents which could upset "the spirit of and the climate for negotiations."

Pastor met with Galdames yesterday afternoon, as he had been doing with other foreign ministers who are attending the UN General Assembly.

Pastor told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that during his meeting with Galdames, they first talked about the multilateral problems which are being discussed at the UN General Assembly, multilateral problems on which Argentina and Chile have common positions.

Pastor then said: "Of course I cannot hide that we did talk about our bilateral relations as far as they are affected by the difference over the Beagle Channel, a difference which should be handled with respect for the holy see's provisions," adding that "I agreed with Galdames that, since the mediation has entered into a decisive stage, we must make the greatest effort to make it possible for the holy father to reach an acceptable solution."

Pastor finally said that "the idea is to avoid any problem that may interfere with reaching an acceptable solution; and so we must make every effort to avoid incidents such as the ones we have had and which may well disturb the spirit of and the climate for negotiations."

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH SPAIN--Parana, 16 Sep (TELAM)--The Argentine ambassador to Spain, Jorge Washington Ferreira, said here today that the trade between Argentina and Spain has been growing explosively for the past 3 years. According to the ambassador, Argentine exports to Spain reached $555 million in 1979 against $434 million in 1978, while imports from Spain went from $166 million in 1978 to $490 million in 1979. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1654 GMT 16 Sep 80 PY]

GARCIA MEZA GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY INDIA, SWEDEN

PY261513 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao has sent a telegram to Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon requesting Bolivian support of the Indian candidacy of Mr (Piloko Natkaul) as member of the UNESCO Executive Council. According to the report released by the Foreign Ministry public relations office, the elections will be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. It was said that the Bolivian Government has given a favorable reply to the request, saying that it will support it, it should be pointed out that this exchange of telegrams means that diplomatic relations between the two countries have returned to normal as of today.

It was also reported that the Swedish Embassy in Bonn, FRG, informed our ambassador in that capital, Luis Alberto Alipaz, that the government of his country wishes to continue its normal diplomatic relations with Bolivia. The norms for the foreign policy of the Kingdom of Sweden say that it recognizes states rather than governments.

Including these two new recognitions, 26 countries have now established normal diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

JUNTA STATUTE: JUNTA, NOT PRESIDENT, TO LEAD NATION

PA281711 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Sep (AFP)--The junta of the armed forces commanders, and not the president of the republic, is the supreme organ of the Bolivian state and will lead the process of national reconstruction. The government statute procleaimed here today establishes this and says that the military regime will remain in power for 3 years, effective today, with the possibility of an extension after a pertinent evaluation.

The spirit of this statute is aimed at established a depersonalized government, detached from any one-leader image attempts which are likely to result in personal dictatorships.

The first regulation in the statute establishes that the junta of the armed forces commanders, made up of the general commanders of the army, the air force and the navy, is the supreme organ of the state. It adds that the junta is to inspire, promote and support the branches of the state so that they will act with historical authority, moral integrity, competence, efficiency and punctuality in the process of national reconstruction. It stresses that the junta is in charge of appointing a force commander to the position of president of the republic and then goes on to say that his decision will be established by simply majority. This will require the unanimous vote of the three junta members.

The junta, the statute says, will appoint the members of the Supreme Court. It gives the legislative and executive functions to itself, although it recognizes the opinion of important advisory organizations. It adds that if the president becomes ill or permanently incapacitated, his position will be temporarily filled by the force commander with the most seniority until the junta unanimously approves the appointment of a new president. It also establishes that in the event of permanent incapacity, the force commander will be replaced by the chief of staff of the respective armed forces branch.

Various observers have agreed that the statute reflects the balance of the trends within the armed forces which have agreed to institutionalize the government. In conclusion, the new statute indirectly bestows the top military echelons with political power.

GOVERNMENT DECREE REQUESTS CITIZENRY'S COOPERATION

PY262020 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 9

[Text of decree No 17,606 issued in La Paz by the national reconstruction government on 17 September]

[Text] Whereas:

The cycle of revolutionary nationalism, which began with the 1930 reforms and was defined through several transformations from 1939 to 1952, has historically concluded;

It has once more become the task of the armed forces to accept the high historical responsibility of resuming the institutionalization process of the country, to enforce internal order and safeguard national sovereignty in order to reconstruct the nation and attain the unity of cultural and economic integration of the republic and to create internal conditions for a future participative democracy of national scope;

The tasks for national reconstruction require the participation of the whole citizenry, regardless of social status or ideological positions and these are the unrelinquishable duty of the national citizenry, who are conscious of the historical need for national unity in order to overcome internal disintegration and external dependence;

That the historical mission of the armed forces, in the new period of national reconstruction, initiates a renewed cycle in democratic nationalism;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Sole article. All the citizenry, social organizations, national and regional civic organizations, peasants and workers and especially Bolivian nationalists are called upon to carry out jointly with the armed forces the tasks for national reconstruction in a historical patriotic mobilization.

The ministers of the interior, migration and justice and national defense are in charge of the implementation of and compliance with this decree law.

Made at government palace in the city of La Paz on 17 September 1980.

GOVERNMENT DECREE DECLARES 1967 CONSTITUTION IN FORCE

PY252318 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The government military junta decided to enforce the constitution of 2 February 1967, "augmented by the basic objectives of the process of national reconstruction."

Decree No 17,607, approved Wednesday, states:

Whereas:

The armed forces of the nation, fulfilling the constitutional mandate of defending and preserving national independence, the security and stability of the republic and the honor and sovereignty of the nation, have assumed the control of the nation to carry out the great task of national reconstruction;

Despite the succession of interim governments and the normal functioning of the national Congress, they have not enforced the basic laws of the country to guarantee the rule of law;

In order for the government of national reconstruction to fully carry out its duties, it requires a national juridical reorganization to get a correct administration at all levels of Bolivian activities;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. The constitution of 2 February 1967 is to be enforced along with the basic objectives of the process of national reconstruction.

Article 2. The following laws are confirmed as laws of the republic;

A. The civil code promulgated by decree No 12,760 of 8 August 1975.
B. The code of civil procedure promulgated by decree No 12,760 of 8 August 1975.
C. The penal code promulgated by decree No 14,426 of 23 August 1972.
D. The code of penal procedure promulgated by decree No 10,426 of 23 August 1972.
E. The family code promulgated by decree No 10,426 of 23 August 1972.
F. The code for minors promulgated by decree No 12,538 of 30 May 1975.
G. The commercial code promulgated by decree No 14,379 of 25 February 1977.
H. The law of judicial organization promulgated by decree No 10,267 of 19 May 1972.

Article 3. All legal and administrative dispositions which have not been expressly changed or abolished are hereby confirmed.

The respective ministers are in charge of implementing and enforcing this decree.

Approved in the government palace of La Paz on 17 September 1980.

COMMISSION TO ADVISE PRESIDENT CREATED

PY262230 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 8

[Text of decree-law No 17,608, issued by the government for national reconstruction in La Paz on 17 September]

[Text] Whereas:

It is necessary to obtain the orderly and organized participation of the citizenry in the national reconstruction process, presided over by the armed forces of the nation;

The basic objectives of that process should be achieved by intermediate stages evaluated according to the real situation of the nation;

It is necessary to establish a permanent system of coordination and advice in order to reach those objectives;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. The National Advice and Legislation Commission [Comision Nacional de Asesoramiento y Legislacion--CONAL] is created, comprised of 12 military and civilian members, appointed by the president of the republic in consultation with the junta of commanders of the armed forces.

Article 2. CONAL will have the following duties:

A. To give advice to the president of the republic and the junta of commanders on political-institutional, economic, social and foreign affairs questions;
B. To participate in the writing and revision of the laws, decrees and other resolutions which have a bearing on the basic objectives of the national reconstruction process;
C. To study projects and draw up plans;
D. To participate in all matters which the president of the republic or the junta of commanders believes to be suitable.

Article 3. When requested by CONAL, the president of the republic may order the attendance of ministers and under secretaries, or of high officials authorized to represent them, for reporting, advising or other purposes.

CONAL may also invite leaders of the economic, social and civic sectors to its meeting for such purposes.

Article 4. CONAL will be presided over by one of its members as appointed by the president of the republic. When temporarily absent, his place will be taken by the most senior military member.

Article 5. CONAL will entrust the responsibility for its general secretariat to one of its members, elected for a 1-year period.

Article 6. CONAL will fulfill its duties through four subcommissions:

A. For political and institutional affairs;
B. For economic affairs;
C. For social affairs;
D. For foreign affairs.

The subcommission may be formed by the number of advisers which is the most suitable for the fulfillment of their duties.

Article 7. CONAL decisions should be made in the presence of at least two-thirds of its members and with the affirmative vote of an absolute majority among those present.

Article 8. CONAL will fulfill its legislative duties according to the following procedure:

A. From the presidency it will receive copies of draft laws drawn up by any ministry or state branch. It may also receive draft laws or other tasks from the junta of commanders or from any of its members.
B. After the draft laws have been registered by the CONAL general secretariat, they will be assessed by a plenary session within 24 hours and submitted to the corresponding subcommission which should make its decision after no longer than 72 hours.
C. In case of draft laws which are complex because of their content or length, the time limit for rendering a decision may be extended to 25 days.
D. The subcommission decisions will be discussed at plenary CONAL sessions, which will give their final opinion within a maximum of 5 days and submit them to the presidency of the republic.
E. If there are discrepancies between the original draft law and the final CONAL opinion, the latter will submit its reasons in writing and the decision will be made by the president of the republic or the junta of commanders.

Article 9. The commission, in oder to carry out the other functions established in Clauses A and C of Article 2, will act under its own responsibility in permanent coordination with the presidency or the junta of commanders.

Article 10. CONAL has power over tasks assigned by the president and the junta of commanders within the basic framework of the process of national reconstruction, and under no circumstances will it substitute for the specific administrative functions of the National Economic and Planning Council [Consejo Nacional de Economia y Planificacion--CONEPLAN] and CONAPOL (expansion unknown].

Article 11. CONAL will carry out its functions in the building of the national Congress with the minimum required personnel and with the appropriate funds.

The ministers are left in charge of enforcing and implementing this decree.

Approved in the government palace in La Paz on 17 September 1980.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH TAIWAN--Bolivia and Taiwan yesterday exchanged notes for cooperation in the field of agriculture in line with a technical and scientific accord signed between the two countries on 18 December 1971. According to these notes, Taiwan will send a mission of agriculture experts to Bolivia for 2 years. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 1 PY]

WHEAT IMPORTS FROM ARGENTINA--La Paz, 24 Sep (AFP)--Bolivia will import 250 000 tons of Argentine wheat per year, according to information disclosed here today. A special government commission is getting ready to travel to Buenos Aires to arrange the purchase. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 24 Sep 80 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY EXPLAINS VIEW OF AMNESTY LAW

PA272157 Bogota Deomstic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Speech by President Julio Cesar Turbay Aayla at 119th anniversary of founding of Mosquera municipality; place not given, announced as recorded]

[Excerpts] I also wish to take this occasion to refer to another issue of national interest: amnesty. The way I understand it, amnesty cannot be granted by a weak and hesitant government but only by a strong government which, because of its very strength, can be generous. The way I understand it, amnesty represents a government's best expression of a desire for concord. It is a bridge for those who have risen up in arms to invite them to rejoin the process and to struggle in the camps of democracy within republican competition.

Of course I do not lack the generosity to grant it, but my generosity cannot go beyond the limits or frontiers of the public good or the national interest. I not only have to think of the persons who could eventually benefit from the grace of amnesty, but also of the 27 million Colombians over whom I rule and whose fate I cannot surrender in a fit of generosity and thus create dangers for the institutions and society. [applause] Of course I wish to say that I conceive of amnesty as an instrument at the service of peace and not at the service of subversion. Some people believe that generous latitudes can be allowed in this field. I believe excesses of generosity can make an amnesty lose its characteristics as an instrument of peace and convert it, even unintentionally, into a venicle at the service of subversion.

Let us see how: I conceive it for those who have risen in arms, to grant it to them with loyalty, without any evil purpose, without any harmful intention, so that when those persons receive amnesty we may then be able to lift the state of siege and all the state decrees issued under it, which represents true amnesty to the other persons today under arrest for political crimes.

My strategy is that with the turn-in of the arms, conditions will be created so that by virtue of our laws those persons in prison charged with these crimes may be released. But not the other way around--first releasing those who are now in jail to rejoin and strengthen the guerrillas--because I do conceive of amnesty as an instrument at the service of subversion but as an instrument at the service of peace. [applause]

Who can guarantee that if those people are released first they will not decide to go to the field where the subversives are fighting against our democratic organizations?

As ruler, I also need guarantees. I urge the approval of amnesty, and we do not do this with haughtiness, with arrogance; we do it with democratic simplicity, thinking of peace, thinking of the need to strengthen our institutions, thinking that Colombia has the best future in the concert of free nations of America. And I want to create the opportunity for all Colombians to contribute, with the light of their intelligence, with their patriotism, with their energy and their effort, to give the republic the place of honor and dignity it deserves and for which all of its children should work to assure. [applause]

LETTER SAYS M-19 WILLING TO ACCEPT PROPOSED AMNESTY

PA261700 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--According to the Military Institutes Brigade, the cadres of the self-styled 19 April Movement (M-19) have been fully identified.

The M-19 is reportedly willing to accept the government's proposed amnesty for armed rebels, but only if it is allowed to participate in the congressional debates on this subject. The above is contained in a letter that the M-19 has sent to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

Police: Killers Still in Country

PY261943 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Police headquarters states through its investigative department that so far there is unsufficient evidence that those persons who have been identified as perpetrators of the criminal attack in which General Somoza was killed have left our country.

In addition, the persons whose photographs have been published by the news media did commit the attack; they have been adequately identified by several persons, and they are still in the country.

Furthermore, a new member of the group has been adequately identified by other persons. His real name is Daniel Oscar Racconto, alias Toto, who belongs to the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] and the PRT [Revolutionary Workers Party] and has Argentine identification document No 10,039,744.

Antiterrorist Dragnets, Raids Continue

PY271842 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] Military and police personnel yesterday continued carrying out dragnet operations in areas of access to the capital and suburban neighborhoods, searching for the subversives who killed Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle on Wednesday 17 September at the corner of Espana and America Streets. Raids were also carried out in buildings located on 15 de Agosto and General Diaz Streets and on Tacuary and 25 de Mayo Streets in downtown Asuncion.

It was also reported that the dragnet which military and police forces are carrying out currently is moving toward the river and Ita Enramada, which is believed to be the area chosen by the extremists to hide from the authorities.

Montonero Leader Denies Involvement

PY262112 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] Mexico, 25 Sep--Mario Eduardo Firmenich, leader of the Argentine guerrilla group the Montoneros, denied the participation of his organization in the assassination in Asuncion of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, according to an interview published here today in the morning newspaper EXCELSIOR.

The interview, held "somewhere in South America" with Mexican journalist Mario Menendez, quotes Firmenich as saying that the Montoneros movement does not operate outside of Argentina.

The interview is published with a photograph of the Montonero leader sitting behind a desk. In the background an Argentine flag and a photograph of Evita Peron can be seen.

Accused Peronist Denies Involvement

PY262043 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] Madrid, 25 Sep (EFE)--The Peronist Jorge Alberto Ruiz stated to EFE today, Thursday, that he had not participated in the attack against former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, which took place on 17 September, because on that day he was in Guadalajara (Spain) selling books.

Jorge Alberto Ruiz does not know the reasons why the Paraguayan police gave his name to the media, as he has never been in that country; therefore, he believes that "the Argentine security forces have had something to do with this false identification."

Status of Borders Reported

PY271916 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpts] A smooth transit of persons and vehicles was observed yesterday from Puerto President Stroessner to the Brazilian town of Foz de Yguazu. It is expected that all activities will return to normal in the next few days.

In the meantime, spokesmen of the international airport yesterday reported that flights by private airplanes were still forbidden. The sources indicated that they did not know when this measure will be discontinued.

The border between Encarnacion and the Argentine city of Posadas remains closed, although there is considerable movement of persons and vehicles across it. All those persons whose identity has been duly checked by the investigations bureau of the government of Itapua Department are issued permits which allow them to cross the border.

Reliable spokesmen for the checkpoint which operates in the local customs house also indicated that trucks carrying several products were allowed to cross the border yesterday. The source said that trucks carrying wood and other goods crossed to Argentina yesterday.

In Pilar the situation has not changed since Wednesday, 17 September when the borders were closed. However, the local government branch has issued special permits to several persons to cross the border to Puerto Cano (Argentina).

The borders between Ponta Pora (Brazil) and Pedro Juan Caballero have remained open since 17 September, but police and military personnel are enforcing strict control of persons who cross there.

Interior Official on Registering Foreigners

PY271813 Asuncion Radio Paraguay in Spanish 1620 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Interview granted by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Miguel Angel Bestard on 27 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Bestard] As you know, foreign citizens staying in the country are either tourists, who can stay for 3 months, or temporary residents or permanent residents. If a foreigner does not fit any of these three categories, he is staying in the country illegally and the Paraguayan Government has the right to order him to return to his home country. In the wake of the terrorist attack, the situation of foreigners in Paraguay has been thoroughly investigated and many of them were found to be here illegally, and so were ordered to leave the country.

[Question] Are all of them Argentines?
[Answer] A list will be issued by the police public relations office in due time, but I can say that they were about 50.

[Question] Are all of them Argentines?
[Answer] Yes, Argentines.

[Question] No Uruguayans or Brazilians?
[Answer] Not so far. Only Argentines have so far been found to have been here illegally.

[Question] What can you say about the Argentine Government's recommendation for Argentine citizens not to visit Paraguay in view of recent developments?
[Answer] Well, the Argentine Government has the right to recommend that Argentine citizens stay away from Paraguay. But personally I believe that Paraguayan citizens have patiently agreed to abide by much stricter security measures instituted by the Argentine Government when that country was involved in insurrection. Nevertheless, the Paraguayan Government never recommended that its citizens not go to Argentina.

[Question] Do you believe that Paraguayan-Argentine relations will suffer because of this situation?

[Answer] I do not believe so. The Argentine Government is represented quite well in Paraguay and we are working with the Argentine Embassy to permit the departure of Argentines who were prevented from returning home when our borders were closed; and Argentine permanent residents in Paraguay can go to Argentina with permission from the Interior Ministry and after investigation of their records through the Argentine Embassy.

We have very good relations with Argentina. We have important bilateral projects. This is just a circumstantial situation that I believe the Argentine Government understands very well. But as I told you, the Argentine Government may think that it is not appropriate to travel to Paraguay, although we did not think so in 1974 when Paraguayans had to stand on long lines during their trips to Argentina and our suitcases were opened even when we were carrying diplomatic passports.

Documentation Requirements Clarified

PY262100 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Moreover, the intelligence department has reported that it is issuing to foreign residents who lack the proper Paraguayan identification papers a card that is valid for 30 days from the date it is issued.

With this card these persons will be able to move freely, but they must get the proper identification card before the deadline.

Foreigners who have their Paraguayan identity cards do not need the card [issued by the intelligence department]. Tourists who have the proper papers do not have to carry this card, either, and they may leave the country whenever they wish to do so.

The intelligence department reminds foreign citizens who came to Paraguay either to work or to enjoy our hospitality and tranquillity that they will always be welcome. But this is not the case for those who have either criminal or political records.

Note: Foreign citizens who have their Paraguayan identity papers and members of the deiplomatic corps accredited to our country are exempted from these requirements.

Control Measures Irritate Argentina

PA282228 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Excerpts] The strict control measures taken by the government against foreigners after the terrorist attack in which Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle was killed on Wednesday, 17 September, have caused irritation among Argentine officials. According to some well-informed sources, the communique released by the Interior Ministry of our neighboring country was an expression of that feeling.

The Argentine Interior Ministry did, in fact, issue a communique through various news media yesterday, saying the following: "It is recommended that the population refrain from travelling if possible to Paraguay at the present time to avoid the trouble caused by the control measures being taken by officials of that country as a consequence of the events known to the public."

Argentine diplomatic circles in Asuncion have reportedly expressed disgust at the rigorous control of Argentine citizens, a great number of whom have been detained to verify their identities and examine their documents.

It has been confirmed that Paraguayan officials have expelled from the country a number of Argentine citizens, estimated at about 50 persons, who were here illegally.

INDICTED TERRORISTS ABSOLVED IN CUBAN PLANE BOMBING

PA271435 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Caracas Permanent Council of War today absolved anti-Castroite leader Orlando Bosch and three others indicted 4 years ago in connection with a terrorist action against a Cuban airline plane. Concerning the sentence, Col Ramon Bastidas Hernandez, head of the military court, said Venezuela had no participation in the criminal action which resulted in 73 victims, mostly Cuban athletes.

Bosch, Cuban-Venezuelan Luis Posada Capriles and Venezuelan photographers Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo, were absolved of the charges of homicide and high treason. Cuban Doctor Orlando Bosch, 53, was given 4-12 months for carrying forged documents. The court authorities, however, considered the sentence as having already been served because Bosch has been imprisoned for nearly 4 years. The decision of the Council of War must now be reviewed by the Court Martial for a final ruling.

Herrera Campins Rejects Castro Criticism

PA282019 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Biscucuy, Venezuela, 28 Sep (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today vigorously rejected here the terms used by Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro yesterday when he severely criticized a Venezuelan court-martial's acquittal of the four persons implicated in the sabotaging of a Cuban plane 4 years ago in which 73 persons died in Barbados.

In addition, Castro ordered the withdrawal of the staff of the Cuban Embassy in Caracas, stressing that relations with Venezuela are maintained for the time being and that his country has no intention of asking another country to take charge of its interests in the event of a break. A total break is considered imminent by the local press and by observers. Meanwhile, Herrera Campins announced that the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry would issue a communique on this issue today.

Cuba 'Virtually Breaks Relations'

PA281520 Paris AFP in Spanish 1402 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Caracas, 28 Sep (AFP)--The front pages of Venezuelan newspapers today say that Cuba and Venezuela virtually broke their relations after President Fidel Castro's speech on Saturday. Meanwhile the Cuban Embassy here was left empty last night when all its personnel flew to Panama following instructions from the government in Havana.

The Cuban reaction occurred after a Venezuelan military court acquired the four persons charged with the explosion of a Cubana de Aviacion plane on 6 October 1976, in which 73 persons aboard were killed.

MINISTER OUTLINES NEW 5-YEAR OIL PRODUCTION PLAN

PA271334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0818 GMT 26 Sep 80

[By Emilio Crespo]

[Text] Caracas, 26 Sep (EFE)--Venezuela's new oil policy for the next 5 years calls for maintaining its daily oil production at 2.2 million barrels, in line with the reduction trend in effect during the past few months. The new oil policy has just been announced. Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has made a preliminary presentation of the 1981-1985 oil plan. He presented the 5-year plan to a civic association. In his presentation he noted that a budget increase will be necessary to implement this plan.

He said it is believed big investments will be made in the oil sector as part of the general development of the nation's sixth economic plan being completed now. Calderon said: In 1980, the oil industry absorbed $6 billion; in the next few years the investment will be $20 billion.

The official noted that 1/7 of the oil production will come from the so-called Orinoco oil belt, an area rich in heavy crude oil. It is the richest in the world, according to experts. This region is on the northern bank of the Orinoco River.

The belt is still being explored. As part of the 5-year plan, full exploitation of the belt will begin next year. This will demand a great effort from the petroleum industry. The 5-year plan includes the urban development of the 42,000 square km jungle area which has, according to initial estimates, fields with 50 or 60 billion barrels of heavy oil (of lower quality).

Calderon noted the new oil marketing concept that the plan will introduce: Supplies will be guaranteed in exchange for the purchasing country paying not only with money but also with cooperation in Venezuelan development.

The official noted the case of the oil agreement with Italy, a country that in addition to paying for the 100,000 barrels a day it purchases from Venezeula is committed to fulfilling various housing and agricultural development programs.

Oil production in the 5-year plan will be below that of 1980, which is 2,222,000 barrels daily, and represents a decrease of almost 10 percent compared to production in 1979.

Venezuela is presently exporting 1,754,000 barrels daily. This represents a 13.68 percent reduction compared to its oil sales of last year. This will be maintained in the new 5-year plan. This country was listed as the fifth largest world producer of hydrocarbons until 2 months ago when Mexico, thanks to the increase in its production and to the reduction policy of Venezuela, passed Venezuela to occupy that position.

RED FLAG GUERRILLAS 'RESURFACE' IN ATTACK ON CLINIC

PA241255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Caracas, 23 Sep (AFP)--Ultraleftwing guerrilla commandos, which operate in eastern Venezuela, resurfaced today when they attacked a medical clinic in the small town of Clarines, 200 km east of Caracas, the local INNAC news agency reported.

The group of 10 guerrillas armed with machineguns overpowered the personnel on duty at the clinic on Tuesday and made off with a large quantity of medicine and surgical equipment.

During the attack they identified themselves as members of the Red Flag, a self-styled Marxist-Leninist guerrilla organization that rejected the pacification policy which has been proposed to guerrillas by the Social Christian government of Luis Herrera Campins since March of 1979.

The guerrillas reportedly fled toward a dense jungle region some 300 km from Caracas. The military was quickly deployed there to pursue them.

Meanwhile, cattlemen of the region said that guerrilla groups often attack farms and steal cattle which they use for feeding the commandos that are fighting in the region.

In the city of Cumana, a bit more to the northeast, two bank assaults stated recently with a take of $1 million were attributed by police circles to the same subversive groups.

TORRIJOS COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA282315 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1558 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Interview with Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, national guard commander in chief, by unidentified station reporter on 28 September at the Belisario Porras School, Panama City, where Torrijos cast his vote in legislative elections--recorded]

[Text] [Question] General Torrijos, now, 12 years after the onset of a process which you started, are you pleased with the results so far?
[Answer] Yes, I am pleased. As a reflection of this gratification I have come to fulfill a duty and exercise a right--the right to vote. I believe that one of the most significant aspects of our political system is that it provides opportunities for change without the need to resort to the violent methods to which people turn when all the peaceful ways to solve their problems are closed to them.

[Question] General, if the results of the elections today or tomorrow [as heard] are overwhelmingly in favor of the Revolutionary Democratic Party [PRD], would you consider it to be a real PRD victory, or an indication of apathy because of what people describe as poor choices in the opposition?
[Answer] All this could also be due to a lack of practice in these electoral affairs. However, the results that will be revealed tomorrow will represent a clear indication of our people's intimate feelings. I, who know these people well, have never been able to predict how to calculate their intimate thoughts. Tomorrow there will be many surprises; there will be many things not foreseen by political observers.

[Question] Would you interpret widespread abstention, as a rejection of the government, as a refusal to support the government?
[Answer] No. I believe that such an abstention could have many causes. It could be the result of the fact that we are changing only one part of one main branch of the state. However, our people have a great inclination toward voting and if there is no abstention even in the selection of a beauty queen, then it is even less likely that there will be abstention in a matter as important as the election of one-third of the members of the legislative body.

[Question] There are those who say that you are a lame duck within the PRD because, although you are its creator, you remain in the background without participating, without allowing the PRD to actively utilize the image, the voice, the person of General Torrijos. What do you say to that?
[Answer] The structure has been set up; the principles have been established. I wish--over the long term I intend, within a strategic political plan to demonstrate that when a political structure is based on conviction, on ideological principles, on the deeper thoughts of man, there can be Torrijism without Torrijos, just as there can be a procession without the patron saint.

[Question] Can there be Torrijism without "PRD-ism"?
[Answer] I don't know. I don't know. We will let political developments show us whether that can be.

[Question] What is General Torrijos' position regarding the Salvadoran civilian-military junta and the atrocious actions that the leftwing claims it is carrying out?
[Answer] Our attitude is that of repudiation toward those groups, governments, or trends that, in order to remain in power, have no scruples and would even use all the destructive capacity of their armed forces. However, in the Salvadoran case, the blame is very much dispersed because there is a total lack of people who want to hold a dialogue in El Salvador. There is a group of leaders in that country who believe that the protest groups can be silenced by murdering, harassing and repressing them. There is, but to a lesser degree, a certain trend within the leftist groups who think that they can destroy the armed forces. Those who believe this are mistaken and are only prolonging both the killing and a trend toward crime that is becoming almost pathological.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED NEWSPAPER OFFERS SPACE TO ARIAS

PA261913 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 1-A

[Article by Jose Franco, director of LA REPUBLICA "Invitation for Dr Arias"]

[Text] True to its policy of respecting freedom of expression and of defending the rights of all men in this nation, the staff of this newspaper hereby offers in a most respectful and patriotic way its pages for any statement former President of the Republic Arnulfo Arias Madrid may wish to issue. The staff does this in view of the fact that prestigious leaders of the Panamenist Party said this morning that the communications media have denied the sacred right of public expression to the distinguished fellow citizen, Dr Arias.

The staff of this newspaper not only wishes to reiterate this announcement, but feels that it is an honor to publish in our newspaper statements made by a person who--regardless of political differences which are transitory--is an outstanding part of Panamanian history.

PDC CANDIDATE: GOVERNMENT MUST NOT WIN BY DEFAULT

PA262217 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Article by Franklin Bosquez d'Giovanni]

[Text] The charge of unconstituionality filed against the Christian Democratic Party is "fabricated" and "lacking in juridical foundation," because it purports to "confuse the people in line with the government strategy of promoting electoral abstention, since the government fears repudiation by Panamanians at the polls on 28 September."

This statement was made by Jose Antonio Sossa, candidate for the legislature from Panama Province, who is one of the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC),

Sossa said Honorio Quezada, who filed the charged of unconstitutionality with the Supreme Court of Justice, has elected himself representative in Panama of the terrorist organization known as the PLO. "Quezada is one of the individuals who have been our adversaries ever since our university days. He, like Renato Pereira, Ascanio Villlalaz, Adolfo Ahumada and so many other leaders of the process and their parties and progovernment groups, at the time were active representatives of the communist groups, while we were already active in the Christian Democratic youth and we debated each other."

The "Green Star" candidate maintains that today those same individuals, distributed among the Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO), the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), the Communist Party and the announced Federalist Party that is allegedly to be headed by Quezada, continue to maintain these opposed to the Christian Democrats.

"However," he added, "unlike us, who stand up and defend our thesis directly, they present themselves behind different facades, with dirrerent names of organizations and parties to fool the naive, confuse the citizens and incorporate into their plans even representatives of private enterprise who, in search of gain, readily joined the government ranks in the manner of accomplices and opportunists."

All these individuals, Sossa said, who confuse and divide the citizens with tricks, including writs of unconstitutionality, have the same goal, which they have expressed more or less with phrases such as "the first duty of a government is to stay in power" and "they to put up with us." That goal is to maintain power, whether or not Panamanians like it, by imposing a totalitarian system that, shielded by ideological arguments regarding a false defense of classes, "prevents us Panamanians from living and developing in freedom, fraternity and social justice."

"This is another reason," Sossa said, "why the Christian Democrats believe it is necessary to oppose their intentions now while we still can and fight with all our might to have the country directed toward a true democracy."

Since this regime refused for 12 years to subject itself directly to the critical judgment of the people, Sossa emphasized, "we cannot--now that the opportunity has been made available--abandon the fight, leaving them alone and allowing them to win by 'forfeit.' [word published in English]

"The excuse that the rules imposed on us in this electoral contest are full of tricks and deceit cannot keep us from fighting, because despite all the tricks, we must face up to them with the confidence and certainty that the Panamanian people are fed up, are ready to say 'enough' and to joint those of us who promote possible paths of civic and peaceful solutions to the growing, distressing national problems."

"Because of all this," Sossa said, "we are certain we will defeat the regime on 28 September. It will be a victory for the people, for whom the PDC is no more than--and this is as the PDC wants it--a path for their own expression."

"We must block the Torrijos regime, which today is masked by Royo like it was partially masked by Lakas in the past, and say to it, with the social and moral strength that come from the vote, that we do not want it, that we are tired, distressed and desperate as a result of 12 years of irresponsibility, of mismanagement of the national destiny and the nation's goods," the PDC candidate said.

"We wish," Sossa said, "to build a government based on the people, which will be exercised through strong democratic parties and executed through the organs of the state--executive, legislative and judicial--that are legitimately constituted through the respected expression of the people's will, without having this sovereign expression subjugated to an (?armed) institution manipulated for the convenience of a few."

STUDENT PRESSURE FORCES RELOCATION OF VOTING BOOTHS

PA262304 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Pressure from students at the National Institute, who threatened yesterday morning to take to the streets to protest over the placement of voting booths on their campus, forced the electoral tribunal to transfer the booths in the afternoon. The measure was announced to the local media, but the report made no mention of the true reasons for the move.

In a communique issued yesterday to the news services, the electoral tribunal states that "in order to offer greater facilities to voters who were scheduled to vote at booths at the National Institute, it is announced that the booths have been placed at the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace and the San Vicente High School."

"In this manner," the communique states, "voters scheduled for those areas will be protected from inclement weather."

The attitude of the national guard, which since Wednesday morning has posted troops around the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace and near the Ricardo Arango fire station at 28th Street and Cuba Avenue, indicated to the public that something was about to happen near the National Institute. And something was indeed about to happen when the youths of the "Eagles' Nest" [the National Institute] angrily, but with great composure, demanded the removal of the voting booths. The magistrates of the tribunal, understanding the situation, ordered the removal.

Although the electoral tribunal has ordered the placement of the booths at the legislative palace at San Vicente High School, the students at the institute will remain on guard at their school to make sure that the booths are not returned.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO LISTS MEASURES TO DEAL WITH TRADE DEFICIT

PA261821 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0203 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Speech to the nation by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio--live]

[Excerpts] Today, in light of the difficulties in the world economy and the problems of Costa Rica, I want to inform you about the decisions that the government has adopted in coordination with the Central Bank of Costa Rica.

The message I delivered to the legislative assembly on 1 May 1980 is fully applicable now in view of low coffee prices and of the continuous increase in the prices of what we import.

We have to act to defend our currency. It has become a habit these days not to make decisions. I must note what I have always said: Procrastination results in irreparable damage. Three important sources of foreign exchange have been seriously affected: Coffee prices have seriously dropped, banana exports have been reduced because of strikes, and loans have been affected by legislative procedural delays.

During the political campaign that concluded on 5 February 1978, I repeatedly said that the best days of our economy were gone, that we should be prepared to make sacrifices because difficult days were coming. We have faced and solved problems. In view of a lack of decisionmaking by everybody, we have assumed our responsibilities with courage and are working and are aware of the fact that Costa Rica deserves the best care and protection [words indistinct].

The time has come for fewer imports, lower consumption, and less travel. Meanwhile, exports are being encouraged and everybody's efforts will benefit Costa Rica's development.

I will now read, and comment on, the agreement reached by the Central Bank, which has been ratified by the cabinet and communicated to the legislative assembly. This document will go into effect immediately.

The board of directors of the Central Bank of Costa Rica met on 24 September 1980 and has decided the following:

1. The effort to adjust the imbalance in our foreign trade by establishing fiscal order--an effort initiated in May 1978--has had positive results. There has been a considerable decrease in imports and the real import figure is now lower than it was in 1979. However, since 1970, the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments has been increasing and the deficit is now higher than it traditionally has been. In 1979, it was $578 million; this year, it is expected to reach $681 million.

Because of the inflation afflicting the industrial countries and the continuous price increase of oil and its derivatives, import prices have been continuously increasing. As a result, the import price index registered a 14.8 percent increase in 1979, compared to the 5.9 percent increase in 1978.

3. [as heard] The increase in the price of oil and its derivatives represents an ever-increasing burden on the cost of the country's imports.

Yes, the estimated oil price increase for 1980 represents a direct and indirect additional expense of $115 million. This should be compared with the total value of oil imports which will be about $240 million annually.

4. Despite efforts to stop import expenditures, such as the efforts to reduce the physical volume of imports in 1980, costs will be higher as a result of what has already been mentioned.

In other words, we will be economizing, but since foreign products have become more expensive, our economizing in the purchase of articles will not mean any savings in the amount of dollars spent.

5. The prices of our exports, especially with regard to agricultural products such as coffee, have not been satisfactory since 1978. These prices have not been in line with the inflation in the purchasing countries. All this has resulted in real harm for the country as its foreign exchange income has been reduced and, as a result, its capacity to make purchases abroad has been reduced.

6. The volume of banana exports was negatively affected as a result of the recent banana strikes. This together with other situations typical of the agricultural sector--such as the big drop in the export prices of such products as coffee--has resulted in unsatisfactory increase in the total exports of the country.

7. As a result of what has been stated in the two previous points, it is necessary to establish measures that will allow a vigorous and sustained development of our non-traditional exports, which lately have appeared to have an important potential.

8. The serious economic difficulties being faced by the industrialized countries--from where private capital has traditionally come--together with political problems in other Central American countries, have negatively affected Costa Rica since there has been a decrease in the amount of this type of capital coming into our country, especially with regard to direct investments.

9. The signing of contracts by the government to secure foreign resources to finance important economic development programs and to strengthen the international reserves fund has been considerably delayed in the legislative assembly and many of these contracts still have to be approved.

Meanwhile, the government and its institutions have been forced to continue paying interests on, and redeeming, the foreign debt acquired years ago, often under very burdensome conditions.

10. Because of the high interest rates that prevail in the international financial markets, large payments have to be made on the private and public debt.

11. As a result, the international monetary funds have been decreasing and this presents a threat to the stability and convertibility of the colon.

12. The foreign currency shortage has forced the Central Bank to postpone the availability of dollars necessary to pay for imports and other expenses abroad.

13. In view of the paternalism being experienced in foreign sales, an effective effort is needed to promote the country's exports and to reduce imports to a level compatible with the country's economic possibilities.

Based on the various economic, political and social factors that affect our economy, this board has deemed it necessary and opportune to adopt several regulations according to the powers granted to it by the charter of the Central Bank of Costa Rica, particularly articles 94, 95 and 96. These regulations, approved by the unanimous vote of the board members, are the following:

1. The Central Bank will not grant foreign exchange to cover expenses for trips abroad.

2. The import of cars or parts for cars to be assembled here which have engines larger than 1,250 cc is hereby banned. This does not apply to the import of buses or taxis used for collective transportation or cargo vehicles with more than a 1,000-pound capacity.

Noted: The government has decided that Costa Rican diplomats abroad will not be allowed to bring into the country vehicles with engines larger than 1,250 cc. In order to protect those who have already brought such cars, their vehicles will have to be registered at the Foreign Ministry within 15 days by showing the pertinent purchase documents. The foreign minister will be in charge of this task. He will work jointly with the treasury minister to establish a procedure to register all the vehicles acquired by Costa Rican diplomats abroad within a period of 15 days.

3. The Central Bank will recommend to the government that:

A. It make all the government entities give preference to purchases of goods produced in the country when their prices and quality are competitive with those from abroad.

B. It ban public entities from importing consumer goods except when they are donations. Regarding this, the president and the second vice president have issued the following decree through the Economy and trade Ministry:

The state, autonomous or decentralized institutions as well as the municipalities and all public agencies must give preference to products imported from the Central American industries and especially the Costa Rican industries as long as the price is the same or less than that of the imported products or as long as their quality is comparable.

Regarding this, public officials must be aware of the responsibilities implied in this law when they sign contracts in order to take the established preferences into account for the benefit of the Central American products. This decree was signed today.

All agreements signed here today are of a transitory nature and will be changed according to the country's external or internal circumstances and will become effective immediately.

EL SALVADOR

FDR'S OCCUPATION OF OAS OFFICES CONTINUES

PA272025 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1807 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Guillermo Pino, assistant OAS director in this capital, will be released this afternoon from the OAS offices. This information has been confirmed by the occupiers of those offices, members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], who have explained that Pino is a cardiac patient and that captivity might seriously impair his health.

They also said that the government junta has promised to allow the arrival of an OAS human rights commission in this country as soon as possible. They did not say, however, when this commission is expected to arrive or when the junta will permit this.

They added that the crisis generated by the occupation will be resolved Monday at the sixth meeting between the OAS negotiating commissions and the FDR occupiers on the basis of this and other requests made during the occupation of the OAS office. The talks will continue at the archbishopric. It was also learned that this afternoon OAS Director Alvino Roman y Vega will read to the OAS assembly in Washington a letter submitted by the committee of mothers of political prisoners and missing persons.

Hostage Released

PA280048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Sep (AFP)--Guillermo Pino, 53-year-old hostage, was released this afternoon by the members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) who for 11 days have been occupying the OAS headquarters in El Salvador, it has been learned here.

Pino, assistant OAS director, is a cardiac patient, which is why the OAS conducted urgent negotiations for his release, to which the FDR agreed.

There are still 10 hostages inside the OAS headquarters, including Alvino Roman y Vega, chief of the office.

Meanwhile, the FDR reported that 31 political prisoners on a hunger strike since 15 September in various prisons in the country called off their hunger strike today, without giving any further details.

FDR SCORES INCREASED U.S. 'INTERVENTIONISM'

PA250439 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Excerpt] "U.S. interventionism in our country has become shameless as has been confirmed by the latest statements of the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, Robert E. White, who is trying to judge the Salvadoran revolutionary process, using as a pretext, an attack on the embassy building," the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, told a news conference yesterday.

FDR members were asked if they had noticed an greater interference by the United States in Salvadoran internal affairs as result of the occupation of the office of the Organization of American States, OAS. They answered that "the North American attitude has not originated from any one action in particular; that their interventionism is part of a policy designed to maintain its political and economic domination over these countries."

Interventionism, however, said the FDR leaders, "has increased during the past year to uphold a government which lacks popular support. The increased number of marines and the greater economic aid to El Salvador are examples of such intervention," they said.

MAJANO COMMENTS ON FUTURE OF SALVADORAN PROCESS

PA272107 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 18-A

[Interview with Col Adolfo Majano, member of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador, by correspondent Demetrio Olaciregui--date, place not given]

[Excerpts] San Salvador--The Salvadoran process has not yet been adequately channeled and events of the coming days will determine where things are really headed. This admission was made during an exclusive interview with Col Adolfo Majano, who so far has been the leader of the moderate officers who led the bloodless movement of 15 October.

Col Adolfo Majano acknowledged that the dispute 2 weeks ago with regard to a military order transferring moderate officers to bureaucratic or diplomatic posts with little real power and placing conservatives in key commands "has been one of a series of events that have sounded the alarm to ensure the process is authentic."

"What has been at stake in this crisis is the fact that without a genuine political change the socioeconomic change has no chance of success," the colonel added. Majano, 43, has apparently been removed from command by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a conservative, who is presently commander in chief of the armed forces.

During the almost 1-year period that it has been in office, the junta has faced several crises. Colonel Majano commented on the latest one:

[Question] Will it be necessary to wait until the new military order is issued on 1 October to determine whether the process is being rechanneled?

[Answer] Perhaps. But the junta has pledged to correct and remedy beforehand those illegal and unjust aspects of not only the 1 September order, but also of previous orders.

[Question] What would happen, Colonel, if those remedies are not applied?

[Answer] If they are applied there might be an even greater difficulty. But let's not think of that, because the process can probably be channeled properly.

[Question] Do you believe that civilians now have more authority in the junta and in the armed forces?

[Answer] It is possible that they may have greater influence or authority to put their influence into practice, although I cannot say to what extent. What I can guarantee is that I personally do know how the armed forces can and should be managed and that I have not delegated my powers at any time.

[Question] How are your relations with Colonel Gutierrez?

[Answer] Personally, I get along well with him, because our disputes are neither personal nor individual but are matters of conviction. The proclamation must be totally fulfilled; otherwise, our promise to the people will be broken.

[Question] Do you believe a new mentality can still prevail in the armed forces?

[Answer] Indeed, the armed forces need a complete internal reorganization and above all they need the belief that they should identify with the most oppressed classes. This is the area on which we should concentrate our efforts.

It is a very harsh and difficult job and I do not seek to impose a particular mentality on the armed forces. I would rather stimulate and develop this mentality because there is a very large population with a broad political future, which must be understood by all of the armed forces.

[Question] What is your position with regard to the right wing?

[Answer] The government now has an even greater reason to seek credibility in the eyes of the world, because the public associates the rightist organizations with the security forces. From my point of view, this is something that should be completely eliminated.

[Question] And what about your possible resignation, Colonel?

[Answer] For the moment I do not plan to even speculate about resigning, because I still have the chance to influence the government's decisions and to guide the armed forces. Naturally, if the time should come when it would be impossible to channel the process there would be no point in my remaining in this post, although I would always be willing to help my country.

[Question] What is your opinion of the current dissension among the Salvadoran Marxist guerrillas?

[Answer] I would not venture to assess its consequences, but it is a situation that reduces the guerrillas' fighting strength and means a loss in positions they hold.

[Question] Finally, Colonel, there is much talk of an imminent U.S. intervention in El Salvador. Is there any basis for these rumors?

[Answer] I do not believe it is possible, because I have seen no specific indication of it. I believe it would be an improper position and one of disrespect for our sovereignty. Moreover, we do not need it, because we can solve our own problems here without permitting a situation of that kind.

MILITARY REPORTS 20 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH

PA270232 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1826 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Sep (LATIN)--Twenty leftwing guerrillas were killed in a clash last night with security forces in a mountainous region 90 km north of here, a military spokesman reported today.

The spokesman did not give any other details, nor did he indicate whether the government troops suffered any casualties.

The spokesman said eight other persons were killed in the past few hours in spiraling violence in various parts of the Central American country.

Human rights officials estimate that more than 4,000 persons have been killed so far in El Salvador, where a virtual civil war is being waged between leftwing guerrillas and government forces supported by rightwing groups.

FDR SAYS NOTES 18 ARMED CLASHES OCCURING 27 SEP

PA281908 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has supported that at least 18 armed confrontations and 14 attacks against properties owned by the government and the olgarchy were carried out in San Salvador on Saturday. The FDR added that junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte admitted that there are several areas in Morazan and Chalatenango Departments where the regime's troops can only enter in convoys because these areas are virtually in the hands of revolutionary forces.

SCHOOLS IN SOYAPANGO RECEIVE TERRORIST THREATS

PA261419 San Salvador Radio Cadean Central in Spanish 1503 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Students from several schools in Soyapango were sent home because of anonymous calls threatening to machinegun the schools if the students continue to attend. The San Antonio and the Alfredo Espino Schools are among those which have received such anonymous calls. Some parents condemn this tactic because they feel that they and their children are the ones who would be affected if classes were suspended.

In the meantime, the National Association of Salvadoran Educators, ANDES, announced that school year would end on 24 September because the situation in the country does not offer any guarantees for the students' safety. This year, more than 100 teachers and 500 students have been killed.

At the same time, the Educational Ministry says that classes must continue until the 220 school days are completed. The ministry says it will not pay the salary of teachers that do not continue working. According to an observer, the teachers are caught between the devil and the deep blue sea.

FPL DENOUNCES JUNTA'S 'GENOCIDAL' PLANS

PA251423 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Front (FPL) has issued a communique in which it charges that the Salvadoran regime is preparing another genocidal war against the Salvadoran people. The FPL, a member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) of El Salvador, says in its communique published by PRELA that the Christian Democratic-military junta is trying by all means to halt the advances made by the Salvadoran people in their struggle.

The genocidal plan consists of massacring the civilian population who support the guerrillas. The FPL communique says that the genocide has already been approved by the junta, the armed forces high command and U.S. Government as the only way to solve the problem posed by the ever-increasing people's mass movement.

The FPL communique says that the regime knows that it is not only fighting the guerrillas, but the entire population which is waging a war through daily combat.

According to the FPL, in the next few days the Salvadoran dictatorial regime will be receiving the most complete and sophisticated military equipment.

The FPL says in its communique that the plan is inhuman. It adds that U.S. imperialism is supporting it because the ruling class cannot stop the people in their struggle.

Finally, the FPL urges the Salvadoran people to oppose the regime's counterrevolutionary actions by supporting the revolutionary organizations. It also appeals to the people of Central America and of the rest of the world to support the Salvadoran people in their struggle.

BISHOPRIC OFFICIAL CHARGES CHURCH PERSECUTED BY RIGHT

PA290110 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Sep (AP)--In his homily here today during the Mass at the Sacred Heart Basilica, Father Fabian Amaya, charged that the Catholic Church is being persecuted by the extreme rightwing groups operating in this country. Father Amaya offered the homily today in the name of the acting archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the homily is eagerly awaited by the Salvadorans every Sunday since they are used to receiving an analysis of the Salvadoran situation as slain Msgr Arnulfo Romero used to do every Sunday.

Father Amaya, who is in charge of the San Salvador Bishopric's media, said the destruction of the Catholic radio station YSAC, ehich was dynamited late last week, the fire in the Guazapa Convent several days ago and the raiding of other Catholic establishments, are evidence that "persecution of the church does exist." The priest asked for an investigation of these actions which point to the rightists. "Somber shadows darken the Salvadoran skies," Amaya noted, referring to "the bloodshed that today causes the people of this country to mourn."

Amaya also pointed to the fact that although the church does not support the occupation of churches of other places as a way to pressure the government, it also does not support the violent eviction of these places "as the life of any human being is more valuable than any building," he emphasized.

Concerning the occupation of the OAS offices here for the past 12 days by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), Amaya noted that Monsignor Rivera y Damas is not mediating in the case; that he merely offered a place for negotiations. Guillermo Pino, 1 of the 11 hostages held at the OAS offices, was released yesteday by the occupants due to his heart condition, according to reports.

The Salvadoran clergyman also charged that the armed forces evict guerrillas from rural communities through military operations during which the civilian population is "indiscriminately killed." He referred to one such operation on Friday in Arcatao, Chalatenango Department.

Lastly, Amaya insisted that the confrontation between the leftist groups and the government gives the impression that a "major operation is being prepared." He said that he believed that instead of improving the situation is getting considerably worse, and he predicted that "somber shadows darken the Salvadoran skies."

GUATEMALA

U.S. WILL NOT SEEK APPROVAL FOR NEW AMBASSADOR

PA241852 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The United States will not request approval for a new ambassador, it was learned last night. Robert White, the current ambassador to El Salvador, will reportedly also serve here. The U.S. Government has made this decision in view of the fact that the Guatemalan Government did not approve the appointment of Ambassador George Landau.

SALVADORAN NAVY VESSEL ATTACKS FISHING BOAT

PA282348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2011 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan fishing boat "Santa Ana" was machinegunned by a Salvadoran Navy boat, wounding one person and causing damage to the vessel, members of the crew reported here today.

Antonio Chemas Cordoba, manager of the firm that owns the boat, said the incident took place Saturday when a Salvadoran Coast Guard unit entered Guatemalan waters along the coastal province of Esquintla on the Pacific where the fishing boat was operating.

The "Santa Ana" was able to reach Las Lisas in Esquintla Province, where it ran aground. Damage to the boat has not yet been estimated. The captain of the boat contacted his bosses today, 24 hours after the attack. So far, the Guatemalan authorities have issued no statements on the incident.

MINISTER WARNS NICARAGUAN EXILES ABOUT ACTIVITIES

PA281435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1736 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz today reiterated to the Nicaraguan exiles that they will not be allowed to carry out activities against the Sandinist government here. This government announcement was made after Nemen Nader, coordinator of the Movement for the Recovery of Nicaragua [Movimiento Pro-Recuperacion de Nicaragua], announced that the Nicaraguan exiles have decided to unite to start an armed struggle against the Sandinists.

The government minister warned the exiles that this country intends to respect the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and for this reason, it will not permit any local action against the government of another country.

The Guatemalan authorities issued a similar warning to Francisco Urcuyo Maliano, former provisional president of Nicaragua who resides in this country. The anti-Sandinist exiles consider Urcuyo their leader.

NO ARRESTS MADE IN KILLING OF DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIAL

PA280150 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1737 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The police have reported that no arrests have been made in connection with the assassination of Manuel Guillermo Aguilar Sandoval, 34, secretary of government for Jalapa Department. Aguilar was shot several times in one of the streets of Esperanza neighborhood. Official reports indicate that Aguilar Sandoval was shot down before 0100 and was found 1 hour later by persons who notified the authorities.

HONDURAS

OFFICIALS SILENT ABOUT ALLEGED SALVADORAN INCURSION

PA262226 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] Foreign Under Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras said yesterday that so far there is no official information on the violation of Honduran airspace by Salvadoran planes which supposedly flew over Guarita municipality, Lempira Department, Sunday.

He said there is no report on the incident. He added that yesterday morning he spoke with several armed forces staff officers, who were unable to confirm the report. Lopez Contreras said he was unable to cofirm the incident after making several telephone calls. However, he said he will continue to investigate the matter.

As is known, the country's newspapers have published a new charge by the priests of Santa Rosa de Copan Diocese. The priests said that on Sunday four Salvadoran planes dropped powerful bombs on the border area, specifically near (Arcatao), La Canada and (Dos Filos). Everything seems to indicate that the foreign under secretary, who is acting foreign secretary due to the absence of Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, has made all possible efforts to find out the truth of the report.

The Foreign Secretariat announced yesterday that the investigations will continue through the OAS military observers who are patrolling the area in which the bombing supposedly occurred.

Defense and Public Security Secretary Mario Flores Theresin and Under Secretary Rene Paz Alfaro have remained silent about the charges against the Honduran Army and about the latest incursions into Honduras by the Salvadoran Air Force.

The two officials yesterday refused to meet with newsmen who sought the armed forces' official report. Under Secretary Paz Alfaro even had the nerve to tell newsmen through his secretary that they should speak with a low-ranking official who does not have access to official affairs.

Meanwhile, Flores Theresin's secretary denied that that official was in his office This breaks the precedent set by his predecessor, Col Diego Landa Celano, who was always willing to meet with newsmen. Observers noted that this attitude by the Defense Secretariat officials does not help the Honduran Army's image since the news media only sought the official report of the incidents to inform the public and prevent confusion.

As is known, international news agencies have disseminated a report issued in San Jose, Costa Rica, by Salvadoran Priest Benito Tovar, who charged that the Honduran Army is in collusion with its Guatemalan and Salvadoran counterparts in a plot to crush guerrilla activity on the Salvadoran borders with the two other nations.

Santa Rosa de Copan Diocese has also issued its charge about the incursion of Salvadoran planes which bombed towns near the border, killing several Honduran civilians.

The Defense Secretariat officials are apparently not concerned about the two charges, which have been described as very serious by Central American observers. The officials have adopted the an ostrich-like position on the issue. The armed forces public relations office has also remained silent. Such an attitude is not surprising since Julio Armando Pabon, the chief of that office apparently is never in his office because his secretary always says he is out.

ARMY PATROL REPELS SANDINIST PLATOON, KILLS THREE

PA272146 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Troops killed three Sandinists in an armed confrontation at noon on Thursday at the (Magale) estate in Duyure municipality, Choluteca.

According to a report received by Juan Ramon Aguilera, our correspondent in Choluteca, and confirmed by Col Daniel Bali Castillo, commander of the 11th Infantry Battalion in the southern zone, at 1145 on Thursday the army repelled a platoon of 30 Sandinists, forcing the group to leave Honduran territory.

The Sandinist platoon had penetrated 10 km into Honduran territory, specifically to the (Magale) estate in Duyure municipality, presumably in an attempt to locate counter-revolutionaries. The Honduran patrol, coming across the Sandinist platoon, intensively returned its fire, which forced the Sandinists to leave the area and return to their country, carrying the bodies of their three fallen comrades.

The Honduran unit did not sustain any casualties. The headquarters of the 11th Infantry Battalion has reported that for the past several days the army has maintained close vigilance on the border to forestall activity by counterrevolutionary individuals and violation of this national territory.

NICARAGUAN RESIDENTS TO BE RELOCATED FAR FROM BORDER

PA271431 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] continues being respectful of the sovereign rights of peoples and would never lend itself to maneuvers of that type.

According to Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano, Honduran authorities maintain strict control over all the activities of former Somozist guardsmen currently living in Honduras. I have been hearing about this counterrevolution for a long time, but the strange thing is that it never happens. I believe, therefore, that all this is mere speculation, Mejia Arellano stated.

As a preventive measure, the Honduran Government had decided that all Nicaraguans living in Honduras should move to towns in the interior, away from the border between the two nations.

Minister Mejia Arellano says he favors the expulsion of all Nicaraguans proven to have engaged in illicit activities. Relocating them in other places, however, would be the best alternative, he said.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS COMMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, OTHER ISSUES

PA290208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2308 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 28 Sep (AFP)--The "capitalist economy is being seriously menaced by the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq," Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), said here today. At an improvised news conference offered in a popular restaurant in the southeastern part of Managua, Ruiz said the world oil reserves could disappear if the oil flow from Iran and Iraq should be interrupted. This "would create an extremely dangerous situation."

"Nicaragua," he noted, "is not directly affected because we have a supply agreement with our Mexican neighbors and with Venezuela, but it is possible that the oil quotas of these countries could be reduced as demands increase in the Western industrialized nations."

Referring to the Nicaragua's economic situation, Ruiz noted that the economic recovery planned by the Nicaraguan Government for 1980 has confronted difficulties, but the objectives are being met. "I believe," he said, "that the estimated material growth of the program will be reached and surpassed."

He said that according to the latest information, the goal for employment has been almost reached and he predicts that approximately another 90,000 persons will soon be employed.

Comdr Daniel Ortega, who also participated in the improvised conference, said that plans to sabotage the sugarcane harvest in the western part of the country have been uncovered.

Ortega also referred to the activities of counterrevolutionary groups in northern Nicaragua, noting that with the elimination of counterrevolutionary leader Pedro Jose Gonzalez, "Dimas," whom he described as an important leader of the movement, "the situation in that sector is now under control."

The Sandinist commander pointed out that the Honduran Government must exercise control over the Somozists living in that country. He affirmed that a camp of Somozist exiles was detected 10 km inside Honduran territory, from where they presumably plan to enter Nicaraguan territory to harass the border communities.

Ortega added that Nicaragua is waiting for a positive attitude on the part of the U.S. Government concerning the extradition of Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero and other Somozists, for whom, he said, the corresponding requests have already been filed.

Another member of the governing junta, Sergio Ramirez, announced that the government had postponed a number of pardons that will benefit women over 50, old men and small proprietors who had been drafted into the former Democratic Armed Forces (FAD), a counterrevolutionary group that rose up in arms last July in the northeastern sector of the country. These pardons were going to be effective in the next few days, Ramirez explained, but the date was postponed until December to avoid giving the impression that the visit to the country of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission in October may have influenced the decision.

JUNTA MEMBERS ANSWER CLERGY REPRESENTATIVES' QUESTIONS

PA272350 MAnagua Domestic Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 27 Sep 80

["Face the People" program, from Fatima Church in Centroamerica neighborhood, Managua, with junta members Moises Hassan, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Dr Arturo Cruz answering questions by clergy representatives--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I am Father Francisco Oliva, of the Central American Historical Institute. This year we Christians have been working hard to eliminate the contradiction that existed between being a Christian and being a revolutionary. This has been the most important work carried out this year. It has been difficult. Regarding this, I would like to express my gratitude for the times that the commanders, the government and the front members have helped us through their words of their activities, which confirmed all that we were saying to change the existing image. A year has now elapsed and our problems are different. I would like to ask Commander Daniel Ortega to please explain or repeat something which I could not hear in full on a previous occasion. It had to do with constructive criticism , as protagonists that we all are of the revolution. So my question is, could you shed some light on the meaning of positive criticism from within the revolution, of the work we are all carrying out together?

[Ortega] When we talk about constructive criticism we are referring to the need to help develop everything that we are trying to do. We know that he who walks stumbles. Not pointing out hindrances to the one who is stumbling is simply equivalent to abetting the stumbling and therefore abetting the mistakes commited.

Constructive criticism is not aimed at annihilating, annuling or sinking the one who stumbled. It is not a matter of lying in wait, as some understand criticism. That is what we call destructive criticism, a criticism that is neither fraternal nor Christian. But there are those who hide behind this type of criticism and yet claim to be Christian. Their criticism, however, is totally destructive and selfish and seeks to destroy the person, group of persons or organization that make a mistake. But the idea is to gradually correct mistakes, to gradually point out mistakes so they can be corrected.

[Question] I am Father Domingo (Datsi), a Franciscan from the Church of San Francisco [words indistinct]. First, I would like to congratulate those who have organized this event because we are all part of the Nicaraguan people. My question is: There is concern among priests over the specter of communism, about which much has been said, and over the possibility that in organizing the feast of the Virgin and (?children's day), efforts should be made to remove the religious spirit from this. [words indistinct] Christmas. I would like for any of you to dispel this doubt.

[Ramirez] [Words indistinct] using the most primitive weapons in an effort to discredit [words indistinct]. Because the charge that the revolution wants to put an end to either Christmas or religious festivities in order to turn them into civic or political festivities is a very primitive weapon. It is just as primitive as saying that the revolution wants to take parental authority away from parents. I say these are primitive weapons because they are almost childish. They have been designed to frighten the most backward sectors of society, which are susceptible to this kind of propaganda.

The matter of Christmas has been used as a weapon against the revolution because the revolution has adopted measures which, as Commander Ortega has explained without trying to politically take over the Christmas holiday, seek to preserve the true meaning of Christmas for Christians. Because if the people of Nicaragua have profound Christian feelings, the political task of the revolution is to preserve the true nature of these feelings, of these beliefs, and the revolution is not doing this from the outside, since within the revolution there are many Christians who are part of the revolution, who are protagonists of the revolution.

The revolutionary government has banned the mercantilistic use of Christmas symbols and dates to promote sales. Then, in December, when the coffee harvest is taking place, there is a plan for young people and children to carry out voluntary field work. This is not new because the participation of young people in the literacy crusade was based on the relationship among learning, teaching and work. In Nicaragua, young people have learned to till the soil, to lead oxen, to plant, to harvest, to [words indistinct] corn. None of this is new for the more than 90,000 young people who participated in this literacy crusade.

So, from a very reactionary standpoint, these elements have been connected in an effort to discredit the revolution, suggesting that the revolution is trying to eliminate the true meaning that Christmas has for us. I insist that these are extremely childish elements aimed at the less conscientious and more backward sectors of the population, which can be susceptible to this type of propaganda. The best antidote for this propaganda is a true understanding between the revolutionary government and the revolutionary church. [applause]

[Question] My name is Father Francisco Rodriguez Chavez, priest in La Libertad, Chontales. Since many young people are going to the Soviet Union for training, parents are concerned whether they are going to train in short technical careers or whether they are going to train--and I do not think this is bad either--in Marxism-Leninism as a science or scientific method. My question is: What is the purpose of all these young people who are going abroad to study Marxism in order to come back here to teach it? Personally, I think Marxism is needed in our universities--not a distorted and erroneous Marxism, not philo-Marxism, but scientific Marxism.

[Cruz] Father Rodriguez Chavez asked whether the Nicaraguan young people who go to study in the socialist countries are going to obtain professional training and learn a trade or if they are going to be ideologically indoctrinated.

My dear Father, I do not want to give you an extremely long answer, but I will say two things:

The first thing is that the difference between a cultured, advanced society and a backward society is simply that one has had the chance to receive education and the other has lacked that chance. It is our obligation as a state, as a government, to make use of all the opportunities offered to us by the entire world to train our people. Those who formally harbor those doubts are those who find a conflict between being revolutionaries and being Christians.

I must admit that one does not have to be a Marxist-Leninist in order to be a revolutionary. There is a great pluralism within the revolutionary attitude. But since most revolutions and most of the peoples who have been transformed have chosen this path, they have come to be almost synonymous. I would say it is very difficult to be a good revolutionary, just as it is very difficult to be a good Christian. Both face enormous challenges. In order to be either a true revolutionary or a true Christian, one must be humble, one must love his neighbor. Both tend toward spiritual perfection, and the truth is that in most cases what we find are ritualist--revolutionary ritualists who shout and profess to be revolutionaries. There are also Christian ritualists. We go to church, but we are not true Christians.

But more specifically, Father, the young people studying in the socialist bloc countries are studying careers and trades. Some are studying medicine, others are learning to become metal-workers. These are excellent opportunities that we cannot waste.

Let us bear in mind that we also have a number of students in the United States. But there is one difference: In most cases, or in all of them, those young people studying in the socialist bloc countries are there with scholarships granted by those governments or they are young people whose studies we are sponsoring. In certain cases, we have used the technical cooperation of international organizations. But the Sandinist state and government are also paying for the studies of several young people in the United States who are there getting their masters or doctors degree. So I would like to stress that it is not true that we are only sending young people to study in socialist bloc countries. It is not so. We are sending them all over the world, wherever there is a chance for them to complete their professional careers or trades. The idea is to train them [words indistinct]. [applause]

[Question] Marta (Deyanira Fres) Lopez, missionary at Santa Teresita College in Matagalpa. The people are concerned because the FSLN and certain political parties are using our Catholic faith and our Christianity. A sector of our people and the church are concerned because some priests are working with the government and playing the role of useful fools. Our people are concerned because priests and religious people are being used. These people feel that once the FSLN has consolidated its political ideology they will be told thank you and so long, we will not see you again.

Specifically, I think the FSLN will not do so because the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution resulted from the active participation and unconditional support given by our people to our Vanguard, the FSLN, and its platform, which was supposed to benefit the vast majority. I am not concerned if they are being used as instruments because if they are being used as instruments to serve our people and the underprivileged majorities, blessed be they, then, for being so used. [applause]

I would like to tell these people who are so concerned over Nicaragua's future. To tell those pious Christians, that this is not the time to be worried about whether our revolution will be Christian or Marxist. I would like to tell those pious Christians that we face a challenge in this Nicaraguan revolution and it is to give birth to Nicaragua's new man. What is going to be waged here is a great battle between Marxists and Christians. The challenge is: Who is going to work more to promote man integrally, Christians or Marxists? Being Christian is no theory; it is a task, a revolutionary task. Thank you. [applause]

[Question] Father Raul Hernandez, of Rene Rivas Parish. I am a trainer of literacy workers. First of all, I wish to congratulate the members of our national reconstruction junta for the beautiful "Face the People" program [word indistinct] in Monimbo with the people and several junta members in friendly dialogue. On this occasion, I want to ask two questions: First, many brothers have come from the Republic of Cuba to help us educate Nicaraguan children. Personally, it does not bother me (?if they mingle) with our people. I have tried to help our Cuban brothers by taking them to various places and all those who are there in the area of the [word indistinct] parish are my friends, perhaps even my best friends.

However, I find that a sector of our people is very concerned and harbors doubts about the presence of our Cuban brothers here. On 19 July, when I was at Dolores Park in San Francisco, California, together with my friend, Companera Aura (Beteta), who is our consul general, I said among other things that our Cuban brothers were not even in my fatherland, Nicaragua, at that time because they were on vacation in Cuba under instructions from the Cuban Education Ministry. Therefore, they were not even part of the literacy drive. The great guerrillas of the literacy drive were we Nicaraguans and the brave young people with help from brothers from Spain, Venezuela and other countries. We were at the forefront of the literacy drive during those 2 or 3 months our Cuban brothers were out of the country.

Second, I wish to tell you that in my parish there were over 100 national guardsmen. I visited them many times because my very same companeros told me to visit them. I did so with much affection, even though in my parish they had beheaded over 40 people who, together with the martyrs of Tola, sealed the liberation of my fatherland, Nicaragua. They also destroyed our Paris Building. It was the most thoroughly destroyed building in the entire southern front in Nicaragua.

Despite this, I even took them cigarettes. I gave them beverages, bread and everything I could. When I said this at Dolores Park in San Francisco, someone shouted at me from the crowd of Nicaraguans: You should have given them some poison instead. However, I said I was giving these fraternal former guardsmen breakfast, lunch and dinner because we have not had an execution wall [paredon]. Our revolution has been kind to these brothers.

[Answer by unidentified speaker] Father, I would like first to tell you that I share your view that this is a very beautiful dialogue. This is one case in which the "Face the People" program constitutes a true dialogue because those who participate on behalf of the government do so not only to answer questions but to learn. We have learned a great deal from you.

One of the most difficult things is for a man to free himself from prejudice. That is terrible. Except for our youth, who have always been very meritorious, I mean, who constitute one of the most meritorious group of young people in Nicaragua's history, we Nicaraguans had not realized until recently, I would say until 19 July, that we could build a truly free country and not be under anyone's sphere of influence, or, in other words, have a true right to self-determination and not be pawns in the chess game of any superpower.

As a result of this backwardness, we had, [changes thought] there are sectors in Nicaragua which feel that anything not fitting their traditional ideology, customs and so forth is bad. There are also many myths. For instance, there are people who sincerely believe that children are eaten in Cuba. That is not so. Who knows what some people think about Yugoslavia, and yet it is a cheerful and very beautiful country where there are churches and one can go to Mass Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning.

(?They) are concerned because many Cuban brothers are helping us rid our people of ignorance. This is very beautiful (?gesture). I wish there were more. It is said they total 2,000. I do not know--1,200, 1,500. I wish there were 5,000. There are also Costa Ricans, and Canadians are welcome. And Western Europeans would be welcome. We had several Spaniards here for the literacy crusade.

Therefore, those who are concerned (are either) going to make progress, let us say spiritually--I would say spiritually, not only mentally--and are going to free themselves from their prejudices or will live like the Cubans in Miami, that way, without accepting the right to be free. That is, being free means that one is open to all peoples on earth, to all ideologies, to all currents, without this means that one would lose one's individuality.

Let me make a confession to you: I'm not a Marxist. I have no Marxist training. I do not think I could be a Marxist. This is a matter of opinion, of ideology, but I am not the least afraid of Marxism. I bless the opportunities I have had to visit a few socialist countries--unfortunately, I have not been able to visit many--because I have realized that people lead normal lives in these countries, that man's condition is improved there, if you will.

Now, Father, as to this matter of national guardsmen being fed, if I understood you, and given cigarettes and food, I congtatulate you because this a humanitarian gesture worthy of a priest. I said a while ago that Christians are very much like revolutionaries because they have the same tendency toward solidarity and devotion.

CULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES COMMUNISM, SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA261657 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Statement by Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal druing "Direct Line" program on 25 September--recorded]

[Excerpt] Regarding what you ask me about Christianity and communism, I cannot give you a simple answer because I do not know what you mean by communism. It is a word with many meanings--five, six, seven different meanings.

Somoza and NOVEDADES [Somoza's newspaper] gave it one meaning when they used to speak about Aguero-communism. Another meaning is everything that pertains to communist parties. Another is Marx's usage of the term: a society of the future which has gone through the socialist stage. Yet another meaning is the common ownership of property. In this respect, the first Christians were communists because they owned everything in common. Therefore, the religious orders are communist. For this reason, I would have to know what you mean by communism when you ask me what is the relationship between communism and Christianity.

Regarding your second question about Che Guevara, I can tell you that our revolution is a Sandinist and Nicaraguan revolution. It does not need any labels. There are many who are not happy to hear us say that our revolution is Sandinist and Nicaraguan. They want a further definition as if that were not enough of a definition. As if we did not know what Sandinism means. If we read something about General Sandino and his writings we would know. As if the Nicaraguans did not know what it means to be a Nicaraguan. When we say that a revolution, ours, is Sandinist and Nicaraguan, it is very clear to us.

There are some who want us to say something else. For example, they want us to say that our revolution is Cuban. Then, maybe they would understand it better. However, we cannot say this is a Cuban revolution because it is not. We must say that our revolution is Nicaraguan. It is a new revolution in the world.

The Salvadorans would not say that their revolution is Nicaraguan. When their revolution succeeds and they start to implement it, they will say that their revolution is Salvadoran. We feel ours has been correctly defined when we say that our revolution is Sandinist and Nicaraguan.

CRUZ COMMENTS ON SELF-SUFFICIENCY, OTHER ISSUES

PA262001 Mangua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) recently said in a long speech, among other things, that we would be economically independent in 1981.

Considering this to be a very interesting affirmation, journalist Adriana Guillen interviewed several Nicaraguan economists, among them, Arturo J. Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The following are our questions and the answers he submitted in writing:

Question No 1
Will we be economically independent in 1981? Also, would this independence mean that
A) We will be self-sufficient like Albania?
B) We will leave the U.S. orbit and join CEMA?
C) Our national production will be so great that we will be able to pay off our foreign debt in 2 years?

Answer
The revolutionary government has been promoting an independent economic policy since 19 July 1979. By this I mean that through the use of the national means of production we are seeking to diversify our products and our market in order to satisfy our people's essential needs and to finance the nation's integral development. We plan to avoid any dangerous dependence on one crop, one market or one source of financing. This is a very big effort; therefore, 1981 does not seem to be a very realistic deadline to achieve all the results we want.

The possibility you suggest that we lock ourselves in and, as you say, become self-sufficient is only an interesting hypothesis. But, if someday the national dignity made this necessary, I am sure that the Nicaraguan people would be willing to make any sacrifice. Of course, the revolutionary government, with its sense of realism and its love for its people, is fully aware that a country's economic self-sufficiency is very hard to achieve. With a pragmatic orientation, it seeks to expand and strengthen our trade with other countries.

Our obligations with the international organizations are being duly met.

Perhaps by the time this interview is published you will have read a communique on the conclusion of the renegotiation of our foreign debt with commercial banks.

We do not belong to any orbit. That is the essence of this revolution's economic and political independence.

Very seriously speaking, the damages caused by the unpatriotic intransigence of the previous regime and the burdensome internal and external debt it left us are equivalent to twice our GNP. So we would need some gift from God (locating huge oil wells or something like that) in order to be able to pay off the foreign debt in a short time. The sensible and patriotic thing to do at this point is to realize very clearly that unless Nicaraguans consolidate the national unity soon and strive with the utmost fraternity to push economic production, we will create a miserable situation for us and our children.

Question No 2
Is there any plan to establish here in Nicaragua a currency similar to that of Cuba, which has no equivalent abroad?

Answer
I will not go into your appreciation of the Cuban currency and perhaps it would be advisable if you would request the appropriate information from the embassy of that sister country.

With regard to the cordoba, I would like to point out that Nicaragua is a member of the IMF. The parity of our currency is based on the dollar and is expressed in terms of the special drawing rights, which involve a monetary pool made up of the 15 most important currencies in international trade. In addition, we abide by article 8 of the IMF articles of agreement. This means that we guarantee the convertibility of the cordoba.

I do not know of any plan to change this system.

Question No 3
How are we going to sell basic grains to Costa Rica if our production is low and does not satisfy the internal demand?

Answer
The Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise is not planning to export any grains for the time being. But I do want to make it very clear that our plans envisage the production of an exportable surplus in the future.

Question No 4
Are you in favor of human rights and do you believe in defending them?

Answer
I agree with them fully. Man's fundamental rights are of divine origin. Man's life, freedom and dignity must be respected by the governments and by the states. Like any civilized state, our revolutionary government acts in accordance with these principles.

BAYARDO ARCE DISCUSSES NEW FSLN INTERNAL STRUCTURE

PA270028 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Interview with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Committee of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In your speech at the closing of the third national assembly of cadres and militants of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] you said that by strengthening its directorate structures the FSLN is meeting our reality and its own characteristics. Can you explain this further? How does the FSLN value the classic experiences of the construction of a revolutionary party and how does it combine them with its own experience and the current reality?

[Answer] First, there is something that we pointed out yesterday. It is that revolutions are the work of the people and they cannot be viewed as the action of a government. We Sandinists are convinced of this.

Governments play the role of an axis of coordination and of reference for the effort of an entire people. This explains the activity of the Sandinist Front as vanguard of our people. That is to say, it is the political organization which guides the participation of all our people in tasks which will enable them to meet their historic objectives.

We have analyzed the problems of our country and we see in the current circumstances and in the economic plan we outlined for the future the type of problems we must resolve. We see that we must guarantee the more effective participation of our people.

To guarantee that effective participation of our people, through which the workers, peasants and all sectors of the country can contribute their best potential, we had to structure the Sandinist Front in such a way that we would have closer ties with the workers, so that we would undertake more effective work within the masses so we could reach that objective. This explains the reorganization, the need to have better ties with our workers, peasants and people in general to lead them in the very big efforts we must undertake to solve the social, economic and cultural problems we face. Therefore, we have appointed companeros to specific tasks. [paragraph continues]

There is greater rationalization of our own efforts and a greater specialization in work. This will permit greater coherence, greater discipline, greater fruits from our own efforts and an improved organizational machinery.

Now then, what does this have to do with the classic construction of a revolutionary party and so forth? We have always said that one of the characteristics of our revolution is that on the one hand we are constantly learning from the experiences of the peoples of the world and on the other hand we are aware of our own reality.

We have studied the ways partisan organizations have been formed in other countries, the ways other parties have been formed and we have also seen our own problems. In general terms, all parties are either centralist or democratic or are centralist-democratic; and when they are centralist-democratic sometimes they are more democratic than centralist and other times more centralist than democratic.

These are the characteristics or types of political organization of parties. As we can see, we have chosen a centralist-democratic structure. In this phase, there is a more centralized level of direction and leadership, but it already has a number of democratic forms so that the centralized directorate will function better. This is what experience has taught us; this is how we have been able to develop as a partisan organization.

[Question] For example, to what specific needs does the Sandinist Assembly respond within the strengthening of the organization?

[Answer] The institutionalization of the Sandinist Assembly is precisely one of the ways to further democratize the life of the Sandinist Front as a vanguard political organization.

We have a 67-member assembly which includes representatives of our best cadres and also representatives of good militants of important areas within the revolution.

We cannot state that the assembly includes the best cadres of the FSLN. Why can't we say this? Because we have been unable to develop sufficient methodological mechanisms of evaluation to categorically say this on technical or scientific grounds.

However, it does include many of our best cadres. It also includes a number of good militants who represent very sensitive areas of the revolutionary administration who, perhaps if we had a system of evaluation for cadres, would not be included.

What occurs is that we wanted a means of democratic consultation through which we can hear all the voices of our best cadres and also of all areas. For example, if we had a very important area and in it we did not have a good cadre, a class a cadre let us say, then we would not have the view of that sector. So, although we do not have that class a cadre, at least we should have a good militant there. So then, that militant goes to the assembly.

This is not just functional representation or political representation. Instead, we are trying to handle both things to have a consultative body which will even be open to expanded sessions if on specific occasions it is believed that this representation is insufficient to make a decision.

[Question] On the other hand, we noted that with the elimination of the secretarial positions and the inclusion of two members of the National Directorate in the Secretariat with specific responsibilities the Directorate acquires a different form. Could you explain more about the Secretariat and its role?

[Answer] The Secretariat is an organization of executive leadership. Obviously, the Secretariat receives guidelines and general guidance from the National Directorate.

The Secretariat will then have to implement these guidelines. As we said yesterday, the Sandinist Front has always tried to be guided by the idea that it is made up of a group of organizations rather than of individuals.

We try to develop collective forms of leadership at all levels, to ensure that decisions are not made on the basis of the wisdom of a single man but rather by a group discussion.

Now, what have we done? We have placed this Secretariat, which is led by a group of 10 members (I preside over it as the delegate of the National Directorate) in charge of party work within the mass organizations. It is a collective group that leads these organizations.

It is the collective body that directs the political work within the mass organizations. It directs international relations, propaganda and political education and it directs organizational work, despite the fact that the collective body establishes individual responsibilities in such a way that one of the members will carry out each act in implementation of the agreements of the body.

It is no longer a case of a companero thinking up a propaganda line and developing it. Instead this is done by a collective which moreover has a general framework designed by the Directorate. This obviously represents a qualitative step forward, because previously the Secretariat did not function as an organization and there were directors or individuals in charge in each area.

This exposed us to more risk because the errors of one companero could compromise even the organization. This is no longer so. With nine persons thinking over each problem together, errors can be avoided.

[Question] Regarding the internal functioning of the committees of the FSLN National Directorate, what in your opinion are the advantages and main contributions of the new structure to revolutionary leadership?

[Answer] The committees and the Secretariat itself make that step forward toward more democratic forms of participation within the Sandinist Front.

There also we are establishing a collective leadership as regards specific areas of work with the members of the National Directorate participating along with other cadres and other prominent militants who are involved in sensitive areas of study and solution of the problems that emerge at that level.

The National Directorate does not provide solutions on its own to those problems. Instead it has the support of other cadres and militants who are directly in charge of some of these sensitive tasks, are more familiar with the problems and in this regard contribute to their solution.

From our viewpoint, there is the step forward of introducing more democratic forms of leadership and the step which permits collective leadership at all levels of the FSLN.

[Question] When will the change of some members of the FSLN delegation to the State Council take place?

[Answer] The State Council regulations provide for a 10-day advance notification of a change in delegate. Since we made this decision on the first day of the assembly, official notification was sent to the Secretariat of the State Council on the same day.

That is, the changes will take place on the 23d, when the nine FSLN delegates are scheduled to arrive.

In this case, it will be Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez. My face will still be seen there tomorrow.

Comdr Monica Baltodano will replace Comdr Dora Maria Tellez.

[Question] In Commander Tirado's talk about the assembly discussions all attention was centered on the economic issue. Could you expand on the links between these matters and aspects of the national political situation, the policy of alliances and international policy?

[Answer] We will release this information in a gradual and timely manner. The results of the assembly are a practical guide for our work for the entire year.

In the future we will shape our actions to these decisions. We looked at the political problem and concluded that the main problem is the economic one, that the political problem is secondary.

We are going to concentrate on these economic relations. Obviously, to achieve our economic objectives we have to follow a special political activity. On the one hand we have to mobilize our people to carry out that part of our plan that pertains to the workers. In implementing those plans, we will have to join politically with private enterprise and other organizations in order that they may participate in these economic achievements.

We will have to establish guidelines that will counter any attempt to boycott, sabotage or hinder the achievement of those economic objectives, which are the only objectives that can help our people to resolve all the problems and the crises left by Somozism.

From these economic guidelines will come our political relations, because we are now, as Commander Tirado said, prepared to discuss this with anyone. We can hold political discussions with the parties and with business organizations on how to carry out this economic plan, the best way of doing so, and of course we are going to prevent attempts to sabotage this.

We are going to try to keep countries that are not our friends from underming us or harming those economic objectives. That is why so much emphasis was placed on the economic factor, because it is on the basis of these goals that we will guide our future domestic and international political relations. We are going to establish friendship and good links with those national or international forces that will help us to put this into practice and we are surely going to clash with those national or international forces which try to undermine this plan.

PLAN TO BOYCOTT SUGAR HARVEST THWARTED

PA262002 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpt] In a news conference held this morning, Guerrilla Commander Sergio Mendoza, top Interior Ministry official for the 2d Military Region, reported that the state security authorities discovered and thwarted a counterrevolutionary plan to boycott the sugar harvesting period at the San Antonio sugarmill.

Roger Escobar Zelaya and Luis Hernandez, pseudolabor leaders, had gone to the San Antonio sugarmill to carry out counterrevolutionary actions in the area and to try to destabilize our revolutionary process through a boycott of the sugar production. They were arrested in Leon and will be presented to the press as soon as the investigations are completed. They had planned to declare a strike on 22 September taking into account that the sugar harvest there starts in the first week of October.

The state security authorities of the 2d Military Region were investigating several acts of sabotage carried out by counterrevolutionaries at the San Antonio sugarmill. These counterrevolutionaries are linked to the other counterrevolutionaries operating in the country.

BRIEFS

MEAT EXPORTS--As of 15 September the Nicaraguan Meat Enterprise had exported 30,885,705 pounds of meat at $1.29 per pound. These exports have amounted to $42,079,285. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 25 Sep 80 PA]

PUBLIC RALLY MARKS CDR ANNIVERSARY 27 SEP

FL272244 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2154 GMT on 27 September begins a live broadcast from Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion of the main commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the committees for the defense of the revolution (CDR). According to earlier announcements, Cuban President Fidel Castro is the scheduled main speaker.

Color television coverage opens with a closeup of the Jose Marti monument and the CDR insignia superimposed on the screen. The announcer notes that a portrait of Che Guevara appears on the side of the Interior Ministry building as the cameras focus on it. CDR members in the crowd are wearing red berets. The national library building is adorned with a banner reading: "Against the blockade, against the naval base, against spy flights."

Fidel Castro arrives on the dais at 2200 GMT and the people applaud and wave red and Cuban flags. Fidel and Raul Castro briefly speak with a Soviet officer who is on the dais. The Cuban national anthem is played at 2202 GMT and the cameras focus on the flag, then cutting to a shot of officials on the dais. Armando Hart and other Politburo members are seen on the dais.

Television announcer Manolo Ortega acts as master of ceremonies and sets the scene. He says that Fidel Castro is presiding over the ceremony "and other members of the Politburo." Ortega announces that Ugandan chief of state Paulo Muwanga is on the dais heading an official delegation of his country.

Ortega reports that 1,032 outstanding CDR members also are on the dais along with the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. Ortega notes the presence of Soviet cosmonaut Lyakhov who receives applause from the crowd.

CDR national coordinator Armando Acosta is introduced and begins speaking at 2207 GMT. Acosta immediately notes that Commander in Chief Fidel Castro 20 years ago called for the creation of the CDR, stressing Castro's confidence in the masses. After 20 years, he says, we are the same people ready to fight the enemy. He adds that it is a source of pride to be members of the CDR. Acosta recalls Fidel Castro's "history will absolve me." He says that more than 5 million CDR members today express gratitude to Fidel "for the trust" he has had in them. Acosta goes on to mention the tasks and missions of CDR members against enemies of the revolution and for the security and safety of the people, as well as their struggle against crime.

Citing other CDR achievements, he notes their contributions to the country's political and social development. He says the CDR have become an effective mechanism to support economic, educational and social development of the country. He specifically cites the CDR efforts for the institutionalization process of the country. The CDR "always have offered solutions to administrative and organizational tasks" with responsibility. Our pride, he says, is that "we are worthy heirs of the ones who have died in the struggle."

At 2223 GMT, Acosta reads the convocation of the second CDR congress scheduled to be held from 26 to 28 September 1981. He then refers to "imperialist campaigns" and "dangers," adding that "we are not afraid" and our homeland is ready to face them. We can tell the imperialists, he says, "that all of Cuba is a trench." Acosta says the red berets represent our militancy and hardened spirit. Our people, he says, are determined to build socialism and communism at any cost. He finishes his remarks at 2234 GMT. Castro then shakes his hand and they talk briefly.

Manolo Ortega then announces a message from "the first cosmonaut of Cuba and of Latin America," Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez. The face of Col Tamayo is shown superimposed on the screen as he conveys his message, apparently also carried over loudspeakers at the rally.

At 2237 GMT, two outstanding CDR members, representing all CDR members, present Fidel with an album representing the 20 years of CDR work. Fidel Castro is then introduced and begins speaking after applause subsides at 2241 GMT.

Castro Speech

FL272345 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2241 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro marking 20th anniversary of the committees for the defense of the revolution (CDR) at public rally held at Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion--live]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr Muwanga, chairman of the revolutionary Military Commission of Uganda which leads that country, distinguished guests, CDR members, compatriots, [Castro interrupted by crowd chanting "Gorra, gorra, gorra" and Castro removes his fatigue hat and puts on the CDR red beret; applause]: The 20 years [of the CDR] are not reached today, that will be precisely tomorrow. Our party leadership decided to celebrate it today so as not to sacrifice the day of rest tomorrow for the CDR members and people of Havana. [applause] That is why today we are celebrating the 20th anniversary in this plaza and what a way to celebrate it. Before arriving here, we saw in the streets of our city the same image of a total absence of people that we saw during the marches of the militant people on 19 April or 17 May or 1 May. [as heard] We had imagined that there never again would be such a big event as the one on last 1 May. [applause] However, once again showing the enthusiasm of our people and the strength of the CDR, we can see that this rally is as large as the one on 1 May.

This formidable and mighty mass organization over these 20 years has written a beautiful history of service to the country and to the revolution. Throughout many years, we used to gather in this plaza--on another dais--to commemorate every 28 September until the reasonable decision was made to hold the big mass rallies every specific period. Throughout each one of those celebrations, we examined the successes of the CDR over their first years and the work of each year. It would be impossible to conceive the history of our revolution without the CDR, [applause] in the first place, because of their service in defense of the revolution during the most difficult years when the enemy's hostility was the greatest, when its plans of aggression, subversion and sabotage were most intensive. That was, is and will be, I repeat, was, is and will be, the first task and the first duty of the CDR [applause] because the struggle changes in aspect, in forms, and tomorrow, as Armando [Acosta, CDR national coordinator] was saying, difficult days could return again. And this, as he noted, could depend on what happens in the forthcoming elections in the United States--on whether a platform of war wins or a platform of peace. On this will depend the prospects for our country, Latin America and perhaps the world to aim again themselves toward detente and peace or toward a cold war and even a hot war.

However, no one can predict the future. And it is for this reason that we should always be prepared to face the most difficult circumstances. But, in addition to this first and fundamental duty of the CDR, this organization has provided extraordinary service to the country in all fields--in the development of the political and revolutionary consciousness of the broadest masses of our people, in the constant mobilization of our masses every time it was necessary, in public health. Who knows how many thousands of lives the CDR has helped to save. One must not think that the symbol can be found only on a day like today when a young girl born on the same day of the creation of the CDR is here. I am certain that here and throughout the country there are tens of thousands of youths and persons who preserved their lives thanks to the work of the CDR. [applause] [The CDR has helped] in the struggle against epidemics, in the struggle against such terrible and painful diseases as poliomyelitis, tetanus and others; in the struggle to prevent diseases or to detect them on time.

The CDR has worked in production, in preparing sugarcane fields--to cite an example--for mechanization on sugar harvests, on agricultural plans, on weeding sugarcane fields, on planting trees. The CDR has worked on the beautification of our cities, on the recovery of raw materials thereby saving the country tens of millions of pesos in foreign exchange. The CDR has worked to organize all the big activities that have been held in our country.

The CDR not only defends the revolution, it also defends the wealth of the people, and this is reflected in the fact that every night there are regularly--not counting extraordinary circumstances--30,000 men and women of the people who belong to The CDR mounting guard in our factories, [applause] in our public installations and in our homes. [applause]

Therefore, the services provided by this organization to the revolution and to the country can be classified as extraordinary. Furthermore, it contributes not only to political and interior defense, but also to the defense against exterior aggression to the extent that its works creates superior conditions and improves combat possibilities in the material as well as in the moral field of our revolutionary armed forces. [applause] However, the importance and merits of this organization should not be measured only in its services. It implies something more and more deeply. It implies, first of all, an experience which other fraternal people have begun to apply. It implies and extraordinary political experience. It implies what a revolution truly needs to defend itself and to be strong. It implies what a Marxist-Leninist party can never forget, and it is the closest link to the masses. [applause]

The CDR, along with our valuable trade unions, along with the Federation of Cuban Women, along with the National Association of Small Farmers, along with the student organizations, along with the pioneer organizations, means an extremely powerful and insuperable mechanism and instrument to link our party to the masses. [applause] And I would dare say, I would dare say, that it is a unique case in the world. [applause] It is not that many other revolutions and many parties lack a link to the masses because all truly revolutionary parties have always characterized themselves by this link. I mean to say that, in our country, we have the most complete mechanism of link between the party and the masses and in that link, the CDR is one of its fundamental bulwarks. [applause] And events show, events show and experience shows that a Marxist-Leninist party can never, I repeat, never neglect the link to the masses. [applause] This Cuban reality gives us much confidence in the future of our revolution. And our revolution no longer is newborn. It is not 2 years old, or 5, 10 or 15, it already is over 20. [applause] And the CDR today is 20 years old, and the Cuban revolution one day will tell its history and celebrate its victories every 20 years, every 50 and why not also say every 100 years. [applause]

It is a lie, it is a lie that time weakens enthusiasm. Our own experience has shown that time multiplies enthusiasm and it also adds consciousness.

Our enemies months ago had illusions about the strength of the revolution but the people showed their fist and they showed it in such a way that equanimity had to be asked of the people. [applause] The people showed their spirit, they showed their consciousness and today the revolution is stronger than ever. [applause]

With a party closely linked to the masses, with a just policy, with an honest policy, a revolution is indestructible. [applause] And we Cuban revolutionaries of this and future generations, the current leadership of our party and the future generations of leaders should always preserve this--the link to the masses, a just policy, and an honest policy. [applause] Our revolutionary generation could have make mistakes and it did make mistakes, but the purpose of a just policy never was lacking and honesty in policy was never lacking. [applause]

And these are thoughts that come to mind on a day like today.

The CDR already has more than 4,350,000 members [someone sitting behind Castro says" more than 5,350,000" and Castro corrects himself], more than 5,350,000 more than 5 million. Thank you very much, there are almost 81,000 CDR committees and, if I remember correctly, almost 10,000 zones, but the important thing is 5,350,000; in other words, practically 80 percent of the country's adult population. And there are not more because over recent years the organization has been zealously watching quality. [applause] This explains why one day on a relatively small avenue 20 years ago in front of the old palace [of government] the CDR was created and today, after 20 years, CDR members almost do not fit into this gigantic plaza. [applause] And it is not a case of theoretical millions but millions of men and women present. It is a case of the degree of commitment. And when I read that the CDR was planning to have more than a million [members], it seemed doubtful to me, and today we can see here more than a million. [applause]

You know very well that we do not like to exaggerate and ceremonies like this one can only be seen from the tower, from the top of the tower [of the Jose Marti monument] or from the air in a plane or in a helicopter, but I believe that the photographs of this rally will enlarge the beautiful history of the CDR. [applause]

In recent days, our people have had one of their happiest, most emotional and most brilliant experiences. They have experienced days of maximum satisfaction and maximum pride because of the lofty fact, the extraordinary feat of being able to send a man to space. [applause] We are not going to consider ourselves exclusive authors of that feat. We are not going to praise ourselves. We know how many things have been necessary so that our country could have that opportunity and that honor of being the first country of Latin America to send a man to space. [applause] And when we say Latin America, we can also say Latin America and Africa because Arnaldo Tamayo represented in space not only Cuba; he also represented Latin America. [applause] He represented Africa, [applause] and he represented the Third World. [applause]

Yet how many things preceded that chance! We could go back in the first place, to the glorious October Revolution, [applause] to the extraordinary creative effort and heroism of the Soviet people, [applause] to their extraordinary scientific-technical progress, to the tens of millions of workers who with their sweat were able to create the huge resources that are needed for activities of this magnitude, of this complexity. [applause] We would have to recall, in the first place, the work of tens of millions of scientists, engineers and technicians in general who made possible the development of those powerful and perfect machines. [applause] We would have to go back to predecessors such as Gagarin [applause], that brave and heroic young man who one day was here with us on this very square. [applause] We would have to recall the scores of Soviet cosmonauts who paved the way for space flights. [applause] They enriched our experience, refined the instruments. We would have to name many who died in their attempt to go into space or during their descent from space, because many of the first Soviet cosmonauts died. They gave their lives in that endeavor. I do not mean many in terms of absolute numbers but one day, while visiting the gallery of martyrs I noticed that the percentage was relatively high before flights were made safer. And here among us, we are honored to have someone who holds the record for time in space. [prolonged applause] He is someone you know perfectly well because he has been in our country for several days and our press and mass news media have widely reported his activities.

We would have to recall many things. Ultimately, the internationalist spirit of the Soviet Union [applause] which has given small countries such as Cuba, Vietnam and others this opportunity and this honor. But it could not have been possible for a Cuban to travel in space at this time without our revolution; [applause] without the heroic struggle of our people during these past 20 years; without Cuba's internationalism; without the principled policy of our revolution; [applause] without the justice and the opportunities our revolution afforded the young, without the revolution, what would have become of that humble and proud young man who today is a hero in our fatherland and an international figure? [applause]

What it has meant for hundreds of thousands, for millions of citizens of this country, where 20 years ago there were hundreds of thousands of illiterates and millions of illiterates; what it has menat for this country where no one talks about illiteracy anymore. Now we talk about a 6th grade minimum and a high school minimum.

For Tamayo, the revolution meant what it meant for tens of thousands of persons who are now physicians, engineers, researchers, technicians, administrators, and so forth. Our revolution made possible this miracle of sorts because it took the best minds, educated them and developed them. And hence Tamayo is a source of pride for our people since he represents the spirit of our youth, the courage of our youth, the honesty of our youth, and the heroism of our people. [applause] Today we can say with pride that our people represent a multitude of Tamayos. [applause] Hence we shall take to the streets in a few days, on 10 October, to give the welcome they deserve [applause] to the heroes, Arnaldo Tamayo and Yuriy Romanenko. [applause] Our country will award them the title of heroes of the Republic of Cuba [applause] which they will add to the title of heroes of the Soviet Union. [applause] Our party and government leadership also plans to award these titles to the two Soviet cosmonauts who worked with them in space. [applause] because those men are undoubtedly a source of pride for all of humanity. The Camilo Cienfuegos Order will also be awarded to the other [Cuban] cosmonaut [applause] because although he did not make the trip, Jose Armando Lopez was perfectly prepared and ready to fulfill the mission as ordered. [applause]

We feel compelled today to mention certain international situations. Firstly, I must mention the dangerous situation created in the Middle East by the war between Iraq and Iran. You will recall that in this very square on 1 May we voiced our concern about this danger and our exhortation toward preventing a war between the two countries inasmuch as it is a war between two nations that are carrying out revolutionary processes. They are two Islamic nations, two nonaligned nations, two Third World countries which, besides, are located in one of the nerve centers of the planet. It is said that through that area more than 60 percent of the West's oil supplies are transported. It is a war between two large oil-producing countries. That war is dividing the forces confronting imperialism. That war is dividing the forces that confront Zionist aggression. That war is dividing the forces of the nonaligned countries and the so-called Third World. That war weakens both countries, causing considerable destruction to the two sides.

In addition, that war can have catastrophic consequences for underdeveloped, non-oil-producing countries which are already paying more than $30 for a barrel of oil, an astronomic figure which is already practically beyond the means of those countries. If a prompt political and just solution is not found to that war, the economic consequences could be disastrous for many countries of the Third World and could aggravate the already critical international economy. That is why, consistent with these principles and considering its position as chairman of the nonaligned movement, Cuba is making efforts given our relationship with the two countries toward a political and just solution to that conflict. It is well known that when nationalistic feelings and emotions are aroused, it is sometimes much more difficult to search for peace than to make war. Hence, along with other progressive forces and international organizations, we will do our best to reach those objectives and will not falter regardless of the difficulties that we encounter in the search for that noble and humanitarian objective. [applause]

There is also at this time some bitter, painful news that concerns us deeply. We are speaking of the decision of the military prosecutor in Venezuela not just to withdraw charges or to abstain from filing charges but to ask for the acquittal of the authors of the monstrous murder of 73 persons who were traveling in an airplane of 6 October 1976. And then the news that some days later the criminals were acquitted by the military court. We still remember this square. We remember the day we came to pay final respects to our brothers who were so atrociously murdered. We remember the pain and tears of all our people, and while the blood of the victims is still warm, while the cheeks of our people are still wet because of that infinite pain, we receive this news.

At the very moment when our country has just made an extraordinary contribution to put an end to air piracy--an effort that has been recognized by all countries, since air piracy practically began in Cuba when the enemies started hijacking our planes--it is possible that the recent measures adopted by Cuba with the highest sense of international responsibility may also mean the beginning of the end of air piracy. And in these very moments we hear of this action which in our opinion is as monstrous as the crime itself, more monstrous than the crime itself, because if on that occasion the crime was committed by a group of crazed terrorists full of hate, this time the crime is being committed by a state, and it is committing this crime cold-bloodedly, deliberately.

It is even more serious than the crime itself and has worse consequences than the crime itself, because if a group of criminals was able to carry out that kind of sabotage, the fact that they will go scot-free after having been in the hands of the authorities, after having been in jail, may greatly encourage a repetition of similar actions, and then nations will have to mourn such atrocities 10, 20, 100 times. [applause]

There is no room for excuses or pretexts of any kind. Everyone knows that they were the ones who committed the sabotage. Everyone knew from the first, and the evidence was irrefutable. The Venezuelan authorities know that they are acquitting guilty persons, but we also knew, months ago, what the Venezuelan Government's intentions were regarding these criminals.

We knew of the intention to release them. We knew and we know of the measures which were planned to protect them once they were released and to what country they planned to send them, at least the principal ones--to which country they would send the main culprit. It is precisely Chile, with whose regime those individuals maintained and continue to maintain optimum relations.

The pretext or the sophistry of the alleged independence of powers is not admissible. We remember very well that in those days of 1976, when pressure began to be exerted to protect those responsible for the sabotage, former President Carlos Andres Perez, whose political and ideological differences with our revolution are well known, acted nevertheless with an absolute sense of responsibility and with profound concern for the national honor of his country and took vigorous and firm measures to halt and prevent the plans and pressures to protect those responsible.

In this case the president of the republic is the commander in chief of the armed forces. But in addition, the president of the republic, according to article 28 of the Venezuelan Military Code, is the top official of military justice in Venezuela. It is obvious, it is unquestionable and it is well known that the prosecutor of the military court received instructions from above request the acquittal of the assassins. That same prosecutor, in the first days and in the first months, acting in this military court, and taking into account the evidence, requested a sentence of 30 years for the assassins, and now suddenly he requests acquittal.

Everyone knows what scheming is involved, what chicanery is involved, to be shielded later by the pretext of an alleged independence. The mechanism was most repulsive. The prosecutor of the court-martial was simply instructed to request the acquittal of the defendants, which means virtually that they will be absolved.

The impunity of such a crime will be a permanent smear on the Venezuelan Armed Forces, the Venezuelan state and the Venezuelan Government. If the authors of this repulsive and monstrous crime are actually released, Cuba will consider the prosecutor, the court and especially the Government of Venezuela responsible for the monstrous crime of 6 October 1976. [applause]

What justification can this provocation against our country have? And it is not the only one, because as we all know, the problems in the embassies, the protection of antisocials, criminals and lumpen began at the Venezuelan Embassy. In fact long before the occupation of the Peruvian Embassy. At the Peruvian Embassy, however, the accident took place that caused the life of one of our fighters. These problems, however, started in the Venezuelan Embassy, which still harbors 21 antisocials who got through the gates of that embassy.

The Venezuelan Government still has the opportunity to avoid this monstrous behavior because on 11 October the court-martial is scheduled to make the final decision. We will wait for the final decision of the court, the authorities and the Government of Venezuela but nobody can expect our peoples ever to forget or forgive such an insult, such an injury, such an aggression, and let those who do not have the least respect for international principles and laws not complain or protest Cuba's actions in defense of its dignity, of its children, of its legitimate rights. [long applause] For now, even though official relations are still being formally maintained, we have instructed our diplomatic personnel, our scholarship students and the other Cuban staffers involved in some activity there--27 in all--to return to Cuba. [long applause] The embassy has been closed and of course if relations are severed we have no intention of asking any country--I repeat we have no intention of asking any nation--to take over Cuba's interests in Venezuela. [long applause]

I believe world opinion will be able to compare the attitudes of the two states, as the Cuban Government takes decisive steps to put an end to air piracy while the Venezuelan Government takes steps that may encourage not only further air piracy but monstrous crimes such as that of Barbados. Latin American and world opinion now have evidence of the shameless, cynical and indecent manner in which the provocations and the aggressions against our country are carried out. [applause]

It could be said that a government that supports the genocidal junta of El Salvador, like the Christian Democratic government of Venezuela is doing, which cares little for the fact that the Salvadoran genocidal junta already has murdered over 7,000 Salvadorans so far this year, is capable of absolving the killers of 73 human beings in an act of sabotage.

We have no problem with the Venezuelan people. At the time the Venezuelan people unanimously condemned that crime and we now know that the Venezuelan people profoundly disapprove of the monstrous decision to absolve the criminals. Many political leaders, many Venezuelan public figures have very vigorously condemned both the behavior of the prosecutor and the behavior of the court and the government. Whatever the facts and the provocation of the pharisaical and hypocritical COPEI clique in power there we will always consider the Venezuelan people a noble and fraternal people. [applause; shouts]

Our country is going to tackle important tasks in the immediate future. Just as before when, while we were engaged in a number of measures to improve effectiveness and raise demands, provocations began at the Peruvian embassy. Now as we are involved in other important tasks and as we are preparing jubilantly to welcome our hero and the Soviet hero, provocations are taking place again. But let no one think that they are going to sway us from our course. Our country and our revolution on more than one occasion have known how to fight more than one battle at the same time. [applause] If it is necessary to mobilize ourselves, we will mobilize. We won't do something unwarranted but if we are faced with provocations, the militant people are ready to fight. [applause] However, the enemy will not make us lose our tranquillity and equanimity. [laughter, shouts] I was talking about very important future tasks. One is preparation of the next 5-year plan. The other one is the second congress of our party. [applause]

During the past few years, during the past 5 years, our country has made a major organization and institutionalization effort. How many things for such a brief period of time! The constitution of our socialist state approved by over 90 percent of our people, the political-administrative division, which is a solid fact today, the establishment of the people's power, which is now working with increasing efficiency, the implementation of a number of measures for the gradual establishment of the system of directing and planning the economy. Financial and economic controls have multiplied. In the next 5-year period, we will begin to see the results of the decisions made by the first party congress which have been implemented throughout this 5-year period.

Many industrial installations have been built, which have begun to produce or will begin to produce in coming periods. Other important installations will be completed in the next 5-year period. These new industries increase our productive capabilities, and our stock of products important to the economy.

Let us say, for example, that cement production has increased noticeably, the capacity for the production of steel for construction, textile capabilities, to cite some cases. A realistic plan is being drawn up for the coming 5-year period. We hope that with the experience acquired and the measures taken, it will be possible to meet our commitments fully. The standards of living of our people, although they will not increase spectacularly, will improve progressively in the next 5-year period. For example, we will have many more electrical appliances. There will be approximately 1 million new television sets available to our people in the coming 5 years. Hundreds of thousands of refrigerators, hundreds of thousands of washing machines, large quantities of fans, some tens of thousands of Soviet-made air conditioners [applause]. Fifty-eight thousand automobiles will enter the country in those 5 years. These will also be basically of Soviet origin. Of these, 15,000 will be used to replace some of the present taxis. Some 30,000 will be distributed among, or sold to, the people. Another portion will be used for institutional purposes.

The construction of housing is increasing to a considerable extent, in greater numbers each year. Taking into account our available materials, preferential attention will also be given to the problem of repairs. A special effort will be made in the production of foodstuffs--fruits, vegetables and other food products. With the agreements reached for the coordination of plans, we have already ensured all the fuel that our country needs in the 5-year period. [applause] We will not lack fuel, but [that] will not exonerate us from the obligation to make a maximum effort to conserve it.

Also guaranteed is the availability of many other raw materials for the 5-year period--increasing quantities of laminated materials, chemical products, fertilizers and so forth. There is guaranteed availability of the necessary vehicles to transport cargo and passengers and of equipment and implements for agriculture.

I believe I can assure you that if we maintain the efficiency we are achieving and which we have achieved in the past months, with the transportation of passengers, transportation in the city of Havana will not face criticial difficulties. [Applause] Some months ago there were only 19,000 trips, now there about 26,000, and if the workers and the administration of the bus companies accompany us in this just goal, we hope to reach 29,000 trips daily by the end of the year. [applause]

Despite this, given the fact that we only have bus transportation, that this city of over 2 million inhabitants does not have an underground rail system, for example, which is used in large cities, the fact that we depend solely on buses will always be a certain problem in the transportation of passengers.

The number of doctors, which is now 16,000, will be 24,000 at the end of the next 5-year period. [applause] Although our educational needs are basically being met, as are our hospital needs, polyclinics, dental clinics and a number of hospitals will continue to be built. Construction of schools will continue, although in a much smaller number, given the level we have at present, but medical services will continue to be improved. Educational services will continue to be improved. Our general services will continue to be improved. Internal services will continue to be improved by the measures which have been taken.

Our Revolutionary Armed Forces will continue to improve their fighting capability. [applause]

Territorial militias will be established. [applause] Financial and economic controls will have to be considerably developed. The system of directing and planning the economy will be fully established. It is to be expected that the next 5 years will bring about an important advance. We hope that discipline will improve not only as a result of the last legal actions taken through the efforts of our party, our labor and mass organizations, through greater information and awareness. We also hope that as a result of the legal measures adopted and as a result of the efforts of the party and the state, the effectiveness and the sense of responsibility of administrators will improve. We hope that not a minute will be wasted but that demands will continue to be made on them. [applause]

Although there are international problems and risks, although we cannot dismiss the idea that the already serious international situation could get even worse, we don't have the right to be pessimistic. We must not renounce the duty to struggle and place even a grain of sand in favor of international detente and peace. The world needs peace. [applause] Our country needs peace to devote itself to creative tasks.

Vis-a-vis the international economic crisis, we have the advantage of our economic relations with the socialist camp, and sugar prices have improved this year. It is to be expected that perhaps we will have another year of good prices, which would be a contribution to our development and to the achievement of our economic plans. We cannot harbor illusions that since prices are going up we have to spend money now. No, now that prices are going up we have to save and administer those funds better than ever. [applause]

The greatest cleanup of the entire revolutionary era was made this year. I don't mean the cleanup of the scum, which was a mammoth one, but the cleanup of the cane fields. These fields were given better care than ever before in the entire revolutionary era. According to the data available, the spring crops were also the best in the revolutionary era, offsetting the effects of the rust, and a special effort has been made for all sugar centrals to begin working on time to ensure and improve the sugarcane harvest. Now that prices have gone up we have no right to waste one grain of sugar. Therefore we must prepare ourselves in every sense to collect the best harvest.

That is important. It is decisive. These are the immediate prospects. In this frame of mind, with this spirit, with this enthusiasm and with this fighting spirit, we will march toward the second congress of our party [applause] with a strength of about 400,000 militants and candidates for party membership. [applause] With a powerful youth organization, a strength of 400,000 revolutionary combatants is a really sizeable and extraordinary thing especially if one bears in mind the zealousness with which the party keeps up its quality and the zealousness with which the party has worked in the past few years to raise the number of militant workers directly linked to production and services. Four hundred thousand vanguard combatants are a sizeable strength, especially if one bears in mind that a vanguard people are also marching alongside it [applause], a people who include millions of men and women such as yourselves. [applause] That is what gives an indestructible force to and that is what gives strength to, our revolution. We have practically everything. We just need those who have responsibilities to measure up. [applause] With you, our unionized workers, our peasants, our women, our students and our children, we will march on and so, on a day like today, we have the right more than ever to say: Fatherland or death. We shall overcome! [shouts "We shall overcome," applause]

UGANDAN CHIEF OF STATE ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL271743 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the ruling Military Commission of Uganda, arrived in this capital late this morning for an official visit. He was received at the Jose Marti international air terminal by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and other officials. The Ugandan chief of state heads a high-level delegation that includes Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi and other senior officials of the government and national liberation front of that African country.

EL SALVADOR'S MAJANO TERMED 'U.S. ACE TO BE PLAYED'

PA290346 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The bestiality of the military-Christian Democratic regime of El Salvador has reached its peak.

Just 2 days ago, the human rights committee of El Salvador reported that over 6,000 persons have been killed in recent months by the repressive forces of the tyrants or by the many paramilitary organizations that they sponsor.

To this figure must be added the thousands of persons who have disappeared and the others who at present are in prison and are being subjected to brutal torture.

With these barbarous methods of repression, the tyrants not only seek to annihilate the revolutionary fighters with whom they are confronted, but also try to intimidate the average citizen to keep him from joining the struggle or from supporting the insurrectionists.

To carry out this bloody repression, the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador receives abundant U.S. military aid which includes, not only modern weapons and war materiel, but also advisers to train the antiguerrilla groups and other forces specialized in applying the most refined methods of torture.

But those who pull the strings to the Salvadoran tyranny also use other crafty methods to obtain the none too successful results that have been achieved with increased repression. These are unsuccessful because far from halting the impetus of the revolutionary forces, the latter are today stronger than ever and are dealing crushing blows in both rural and urban areas, including San Salvador, the capital.

The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces issued a declaration on 9 September noting the failure of other attempts to exalt alleged reformist figures within the military-Christian Democratic junta as a way of leading some sectors of the population into the hope that there would be changes in the power structure and that the repression would end.

The guerrilla organization emphasized that Col Arnoldo Majano, who was the main figure in this alleged reform plan, is actually just another ace to be played by U.S. imperialism. Although he seeks to appear progressive or liberal, this officer is completely committed to the genocidal policy of the Salvadoran fascist officials.

Incredible as it may seem in the climate of repression prevailing in the country, some officials of the military-Christian Democratic regime have spoken of the possibility of holding elections in El Salvador.

In a statement made recently to the PRENSA LATINA news agency in Montreal, Canada, Francisco Diaz, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador, said that while denying all forms of political expression to the popular forces, the tyrants are permitting and are even promoting the emergence of organizations that might oppose the FDR. To this effect, Diaz said, the propaganda which the regime directs abroad seeks to give the impression that the FDR does not have the support of the majority of the Salvadoran people. These maneuvers are also aimed at raising new, and no less false hopes of a political liberalization in order to undermine the popular support of the organizations which today are struggling, weapons in hand, against the tyrants and to promote dissension among them.

However, in a communique issued early this month in El Salvador, the Unified Revolutionary Directorate declared that the process of unity among the revolutionary organizations is at its peak at this time and that the organizations have reaffirmed their unyielding determination to march in unity to combat the tyrants until final victory is won.

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS TO CDR ANNIVERSARY--Delegations from Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland have arrived in Havana at the invitation of the national directorate of the committees for the defense of the revolution--CDR--to participate in the main commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the mass organization. Delegations from Nicaragua, Grenada and Jamaica will arrive shortly. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Sep 80 FL]